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ABSTRACT

This volume provides comparative data highlighting significant trends affecting colleges and universities in 16 southern states Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The following trends are identified: (1) the region is becoming more diverse, and its overall growth rate has been outpacing the national growth rate; (2) between 1988 and 1998 more than half the new jobs nationwide were created in these states; (3) between 1986 and 1996, the region accounted for 55 percent of the nation's total increase in college enrollment; (4) financial strains remain for colleges despite growth in state tax funds allocated for higher education; and (5) tuition and fees have risen from 15 percent to 20 percent of the average public four-year college's budget. The 25 graphs and 85 data tables are grouped into sections on population and economy, enrollment, degrees, tuition and student financial aid, faculty and administrators, and revenues and expenditures. Appended are definitions of institutional categories and a list of state data exchange agencies. (DB)

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Trends and Forecasts at a Glance

Region is growing and more diverse: Growth in the SREB region will continue to outpace the national growth rate well into the next century. About 1 million more people each year will live in SREB states. Today there are more than twice as many children under age 18 as people age 65 and older. By 2025 the numbers will be nearly equal. Then, those 65 and older will represent 20 percent of the population, compared with 13 percent today. This increase of 12.3 million senior citizens accounts for 44 percent of the nation's increase in that age group. At the same time, there will be more than 101,000 additional high school graduates each year between now and 2008. The population also will become more ethnically diverse. By 2025, 21 percent of the population will be black and 15 percent Hispanic.

Southern economy sets the pace: Between 1988 and 1998 more than 9.4 million new jobs — more than half of the new jobs nationwide — were created in the SREB region. In the late 1950s, only three SREB states had an average per-capita income equal to at least 90 percent of the U.S. average. Today half of the SREB states can make that claim.

More in college, more graduates: The percentage of college graduates in the region's population today is higher than the percentage of high school graduates in the region's population in 1940. Even with this dramatic improvement, the region's educational attainment remains below the national average. Progress continues, and between 1986 and 1996 the SREB region accounted for 55 percent of the nation's total increase in college enrollment — an impressive statistic for a region with about one-third of the nation's colleges and one-third of its total college enrollment.

Almost half of the SREB region's enrollment growth from 1986 to 1996 was in two-year colleges, which now enroll about 38 percent of all college students and 44 percent of undergraduate students. Undergraduate students make up 87 percent of the college students in the SREB region, and most undergraduates (86 percent) attend public colleges and universities. Women make up about 57 percent of undergraduate students, 64 percent of graduate students and about 40 percent of students in professional programs. Women represent almost 70 percent of the region's growth in enrollment. The number of black students has increased more than twice as fast as total enrollment — resulting in almost 252,900 additional

Continued on inside back cover

SREB

Fact Book on Higher Education

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Acknowledgments

The most recent information in each edition of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* comes from the annual SREB-State Data Exchange, which has been called the "backbone" of the *Fact Book*. Without the guidance, cooperation and assistance of the agencies involved in the SREB-State Data Exchange (listed elsewhere in this volume), the *Fact Book* could not offer the comprehensive, up-to-date, comparative data that it does.

Several organizations and federal agencies are also important sources of nationwide information. These are the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Center for Higher Education at Illinois State University, the College and University Personnel Association, the Mortenson Research Letter *(Postsecondary Opportunity)*, the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National League for Nursing, the National Science Foundation, Research Associates of Washington, the Southern University Group Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and various offices of the U.S. Department of Education, including the National Center for Education Statistics, the Office of Postsecondary Education, the Office of Student Financial Assistance and the Washington Office of the College Board.

The thoughtful reviews and suggestions of SREB Senior Vice President Lynn M. Cornett and of SREB directors Joseph D. Creech and Gale F. Gaines greatly enhanced the accuracy and topical focus of the *Fact Book*. SREB President Mark Musick, as always, provided invaluable guidance. Dawn C. Bristo, SREB data services assistant, was instrumental in analyzing and preparing data for this edition of the *Fact Book*. The SREB communications office, under the leadership of SREB director Bracey Campbell and publications editor Amy Schneider, contributed greatly to the readability and new look of the *Fact Book*.

The South, once called "the nation's No. 1 economic problem" by President Franklin Roosevelt, today is the "locomotive powering the American economy." This claim first was made not by Southerners but by the widely respected British magazine The Economist.

The engine driving America's economy is fueled by education. Education holds the most promise for increasing the economic prosperity upon which social and cultural foundations are built.

A tangible sign of progress lies in the rising educational levels of Southerners. The percentage of adults in the SREB states with college degrees today is greater than the percentage with high school diplomas in 1940.

Pursuing such advances in education is the cornerstone of the Southern Regional Education Board. SREB helps its member states chart their progress and stay on course for lasting, long-term improvements. The *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* has been an important source of comparative information for policy-makers, educators and journalists for more than 40 years.

SREB and others have shown, time and again, that "education pays." The latest comparisons of college graduates' and high school graduates' annual earnings dramatically confirm the economic value of a college degree. But it is also true that a college degree is not a guarantee. The U.S. Bureau of Labor recently described the emerging job market: "So many college graduates, not quite so many college-level jobs. A degree may put you in the running, but the race goes to those swift enough to prepare well."

While colleges and universities are beginning to get more support from states and states have begun initiatives to reduce the cost burden on students and their families, an increasing share of college costs still is passed on to students.

We are pleased to add data on Delaware (admitted to the SREB July 1, 1998) to this edition of the *Fact Book*. In nearly every case, historical trends have been recalculated to include Delaware in the regional statistics.

Education, including effective colleges and universities, is still our best bet to build the future we want for our children and ourselves. We again offer the *Fact Book* to help those who make or influence decisions about the course for higher education.

Mark Musick
President

The SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin,* which contains updated and expanded information. SREB data are also available on the Internet at www.sreb.org.

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SREB Fact Book on Higher Education

The 1998/1999 edition of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* continues a 40-year-old SREB tradition by providing comparative national and regional data and highlighting trends that affect colleges and universities in the SREB member states. Using the latest information from the SREB's extensive databases, the *Fact Book* contains detailed national and state data on demographics, economics, elementary and secondary school enrollments, high school graduates, government revenues and expenditures, college enrollments, student characteristics, degrees granted, tuition and fees, financial aid to students, characteristics and salaries of faculty and administrators, and college and university revenues and expenditures.

Since the publication of the last *Fact Book*, Delaware has become a member of the Southern Regional Education Board. We are pleased to add Delaware data to this edition of the *Fact Book*. In nearly every case, historical trends have been recalculated to include Delaware in regional statistics. As a result, averages and totals for the SREB states in this *Fact Book* are different from those published in previous editions.

Information from national sources sometimes is not as current as we would like. For example, the most recent and complete nationwide data on finances and degrees conferred by racial and ethnic group are from 1995-96. The SREB Web site (www.sreb.org) provides around-the-clock access to the SREB's historical databases and to the most up-to-date information.

The *Fact Book* exemplifies the SREB's approach to comparative data: compiling and evaluating related trends and measures and encouraging the examination of noteworthy findings. Comparative information frequently raises more questions than it answers, but pursuing those questions often leads to better state policies and better comparative data.

While data on higher education have become more reliable and comparable over the years, data comparisons among states always should be viewed carefully. The reader should take into account the numerous differences among states that can affect comparisons and relative rankings. Readers are encouraged to contact the SREB-State Data Exchange agencies for individual states' perspectives on trends in higher education.

The SREB welcomes suggestions and comments about the *Fact Book*.

SREB State Profiles

The SREB State Profiles section summarizes the progress and national position of the SREB region and each SREB state. Included are selected data from each of the six statistical chapters. The numbers in parentheses above each column refer to tables elsewhere in the *Fact Book* that contain more complete information and full citations of sources.

Population

	Population				Public Elementary and Secondary Education			
	Resident Population (in thousands), 1998	Projected Percent Increase, 1995 to 2005	65 Years and Older (in thousands) 1997	65 Years and Older (in thousands) 2025	Students (estimated), Fall 1998	Percent Minority 1989	Percent Minority 1995	Projected Percent Change in High School Graduates, 1998-99 to 2007-08
Refer to table number	[1]	[1]	[2]	[2]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[5]
United States	270,299	9	34,076	62,119	46,349,803	—	35.2	11
SREB states	94,906	12	11,850	24,141	16,551,363	32.4	36.7	12
Alabama	4,352	8	561	1,069	758,816	37.1	37.9	11
Arkansas	2,538	11	360	731	455,647	25.2	26.1	7
Delaware	744	11	94	165	113,167	31.3	35.3	-7
Florida	14,916	15	2,709	5,453	2,335,124	37.2	42.5	30
Georgia	7,642	17	738	1,668	1,401,291	—	41.8	19
Kentucky	3,936	6	489	917	646,092	10.0	10.9	2
Louisiana	4,369	5	497	945	753,722	46.6	49.0	0*
Maryland	5,135	9	584	1,029	837,250	38.3	42.5	18
Mississippi	2,752	8	333	615	502,382	51.3	52.3	3
North Carolina	7,546	14	928	2,004	1,245,608	33.5	35.4	23
Oklahoma	3,347	7	444	888	626,674	25.0	30.6	9
South Carolina	3,836	9	454	963	644,150	42.1	43.7	0*
Tennessee	5,431	14	670	1,355	908,885	23.4	24.7	9
Texas	19,760	15	1,960	4,364	3,900,488	49.7	53.6	9
Virginia	6,791	11	756	1,515	1,125,735	—	33.4	11
West Virginia	1,811	2	274	460	296,332	4.5	4.8	-10

"—" indicates data not available.

* Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

Economy

	Personal Income			Tax Revenues		State and Local Government Expenditures			
	Per Capita, 1997	Percent of U.S. Average, 1997	Percent Increase, 1987 to 1997	Per $1,000 in Personal Income, 1994-95	Percent Increase, 1984-85 to 1994-95	Per Capita, 1994-95	Percent of U.S. Average, 1994-95	Percent for Higher Education 1984-85	Percent for Higher Education 1994-95
Refer to table number	[8]	[8]	[8]	[9]	[9]	[13]	[13]	[12]	[12]
United States	$25,298	100.0	58.2	$109	88.8	$4,376	100.0	9.4	8.4
SREB states	23,231	91.8	62.5	100	98.0	3,831	87.5	11.0	9.4
Alabama	20,699	81.8	66.7	90	83.0	3,685	84.2	11.8	11.9
Arkansas	19,602	77.5	65.2	99	92.1	3,234	73.9	10.8	9.4
Delaware	28,443	112.4	44.9	106	100.1	4,860	111.1	13.2	12.5
Florida	24,795	98.0	54.1	99	137.6	4,078	93.2	7.6	6.3
Georgia	23,893	94.4	63.7	102	125.9	4,048	92.5	9.8	8.2
Kentucky	20,599	81.4	65.2	113	110.6	3,542	80.9	10.8	9.6
Louisiana	20,473	80.9	70.1	98	37.2	4,303	98.3	8.6	8.0
Maryland	28,671	113.3	53.2	106	94.4	4,218	96.4	10.0	9.1
Mississippi	18,087	71.5	72.2	107	99.7	3,581	81.8	11.6	11.4
North Carolina	23,174	91.6	68.5	105	122.1	3,818	87.3	14.7	11.8
Oklahoma	20,214	79.9	54.4	104	49.1	3,445	78.7	11.7	10.7
South Carolina	20,651	81.6	64.5	102	96.0	3,862	88.2	12.7	10.0
Tennessee	22,752	89.9	68.4	85	98.5	3,641	83.2	10.4	10.1
Texas	23,647	93.5	65.4	97	90.0	3,636	83.1	12.8	10.2
Virginia	26,172	103.5	54.6	96	104.7	3,803	86.9	11.6	10.1
West Virginia	18,734	74.1	60.7	112	53.5	3,920	89.6	8.9	8.7

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Enrollment

Refer to table number	Public and Private Colleges, Fall 1996 [14]	Two-Year Colleges [21]	Percent of Total Enrollment, Fall 1996 Undergraduate [23]	Graduate [24]	First-Professional [25]	Women [27]	Blacks [28]	Hispanics [29]
United States	14,218,586	38.2	85.7	12.2	2.1	55.9	10.5	8.1
SREB states	4,459,139	37.9	86.6	11.4	2.0	56.5	16.3	7.6
Alabama	219,499	34.1	87.9	10.2	1.9	56.4	23.8	0.8
Arkansas	100,688	27.6	90.2	8.1	1.7	57.7	15.2	0.8
Delaware	44,838	26.5	86.1	11.0	2.8	58.3	14.2	2.0
Florida	641,173	50.8	88.3	10.1	1.5	56.8	13.7	14.4
Georgia	317,999	29.8	85.0	11.8	3.2	57.4	25.4	1.6
Kentucky	177,749	25.7	85.8	11.5	2.7	58.5	7.0	0.7
Louisiana	203,517	14.1	84.5	12.5	3.0	57.9	26.4	2.5
Maryland	260,757	40.4	82.0	16.4	1.7	58.4	22.4	2.4
Mississippi	126,234	43.6	89.1	9.5	1.5	57.3	30.4	0.6
North Carolina	373,168	39.5	88.6	9.4	1.9	57.1	20.0	1.3
Oklahoma	177,255	35.3	86.1	12.1	1.7	54.4	7.2	2.4
South Carolina	174,303	35.8	85.8	12.7	1.6	58.6	23.2	0.9
Tennessee	247,043	32.6	86.7	11.0	2.3	56.3	14.9	1.1
Texas	955,439	45.0	87.2	10.7	2.1	54.3	9.9	21.2
Virginia	353,788	36.5	84.4	13.7	2.0	56.5	16.4	2.4
West Virginia	85,689	8.7	85.5	12.8	1.7	55.7	4.2	0.6

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Degrees

	Associate's[1]		Bachelor's		Master's[2]		Doctoral		First-Professional[3]	
	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96
Refer to table number	[34]	[34]	[37]	[37]	[41]	[41]	[45]	[45]	[50]	[50]
United States	546,234	7.4	1,163,763	1.2	423,965	16.0	44,672	9.7	76,842	2.8
SREB states	163,589	11.1	364,531	7.5	118,308	21.2	12,425	13.8	22,743	7.7
Alabama	8,261	13.8	20,139	2.6	6,943	19.2	533	42.5	1,035	21.8
Arkansas	2,974	14.7	9,099	11.9	2,020	11.1	148	32.1	499	37.5
Delaware	1,182	2.6	4,384	7.5	1,250	47.9	182	9.0	391	-32.4
Florida	42,579	9.0	46,374	12.9	15,641	29.1	1,758	22.9	2,510	8.6
Georgia	9,524	12.3	27,446	16.8	10,119	29.2	997	13.3	2,379	29.8
Kentucky	6,620	11.6	14,680	5.9	4,695	13.0	401	28.9	1,141	27.3
Louisiana	4,292	61.4	17,989	5.9	5,345	22.4	519	22.7	1,528	-2.2
Maryland	8,589	5.2	19,949	-1.8	9,953	31.2	922	-0.6	913	-3.5
Mississippi	5,909	8.8	9,989	-0.6	2,853	8.5	367	21.5	478	-6.8
North Carolina	13,917	17.3	32,795	6.4	8,015	17.3	1,047	13.4	1,741	13.3
Oklahoma	6,109	-1.1	14,422	-0.8	3,856	-9.7	358	-10.1	699	-29.3
South Carolina	6,465	4.4	15,671	10.2	4,763	20.8	441	17.9	712	14.7
Tennessee	7,080	6.3	20,659	7.9	6,489	29.3	707	-4.6	1,385	2.4
Texas	26,133	13.3	70,765	10.0	22,884	15.5	2,864	15.4	5,105	6.0
Virginia	11,143	14.5	31,588	4.2	11,275	30.6	1,061	10.2	1,877	15.4
West Virginia	2,812	0.3	8,582	4.8	2,207	14.9	120	3.4	350	6.4

[1] Does not include certificates, diplomas or other nondegree awards.

[2] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

[3] Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Tuition and Student Financial Aid

	Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students, Public Institutions, 1997-98		Federal Pell Grants		Stafford Subsidized Loans		Stafford Unsubsidized Loans		Need-Based Grants for Undergraduate Students	
	Four-Year	Two-Year*	Dollars (in thousands), 1997-98	Percent Increase, 1989-90 to 1997-98	Dollars (in thousands), 1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98	Dollars (in thousands), 1997-98	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98	Dollars (in thousands), 1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98
Refer to table number	[53]	[54]	[57]	[57]	[59]	[59]	[59]	[59]	[60]	[60]
United States	$2,850	$1,445	$6,330,911	33.3	$11,931,562	28.9	$8,207,292	73.2	$2,761,154	94.3
SREB states	2,210	1,100	2,145,021	42.9	2,420,685	74.7	1,459,899	74.1	355,010	166.4
Alabama	2,355	1,350	121,072	24.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,272	0.5
Arkansas	2,156	947	65,199	8.7	99,507	130.2	59,754	191.6	13,162	237.8
Delaware	3,692	1,177	9,955	24.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,288	51.2
Florida	2,023	1,245	318,272	72.5	353,609	103.9	198,822	118.8	35,675	107.7
Georgia	2,124	1,275	152,595	85.3	127,550	108.8	81,596	17.5	1,056	-78.6
Kentucky	2,145	1,100	103,288	30.6	170,496	211.9	102,497	111.8	27,199	122.4
Louisiana	2,068	1,115	141,058	11.8	121,999	133.6	60,921	135.8	8,190	335.6
Maryland	3,804	2,070	85,120	73.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	37,094	310.9
Mississippi	2,425	970	96,847	30.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,070	-23.9
North Carolina	1,737	578	138,264	70.1	103,216	94.3	68,035	53.7	37,094	713.6
Oklahoma	1,850	1,299	96,791	16.1	190,412	212.3	119,731	163.3	16,392	56.2
South Carolina	3,270	1,080	82,217	49.5	135,776	164.1	79,701	87.5	21,917	33.2
Tennessee	2,200	1,142	111,083	13.2	197,208	82.8	117,324	134.1	20,438	23.9
Texas	2,210	848	437,422	42.2	841,001	62.9	518,676	147.9	60,670	176.6
Virginia	4,129	1,429	134,502	71.4	79,911	116.7	52,843	-37.5	59,256	1,240.6
West Virginia	2,184	1,339	51,336	40.2	—	—	—	—	12,139	132.2

"—" indicates data not available

"NA" indicates not applicable. The state does not participate in the program.

* Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions on page 185.

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Revenues and Expenditures

	Percent of Educational and General Spending								Percent Change in Inflation-Adjusted Operating Revenues per Full-Time-Equivalent Student for Public Higher Education, 1987-88 to 1997-98		
	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities				Public Two-Year Colleges*						
	Instruction		Scholarships and Fellowships		Instruction		Scholarships and Fellowships				
	1985-86	1995-96	1985-86	1995-96	1985-86	1995-96	1985-86	1995-96		State General-Purpose	Net Tuition and
Refer to table number	[77]	[77]	[77]	[77]	[78]	[78]	[78]	[78]	Total [79]	Funds [79]	Fees [79]
United States	40.1	36.5	6.1	7.9	46.9	43.9	8.1	11.2	-1.1	-10.3	32.8
SREB states	41.2	38.1	5.8	7.7	47.4	45.0	7.5	12.2	0.8	-4.1	33.1
Alabama	38.6	32.5	5.8	6.3	51.7	42.6	10.3	17.1	-6.1	-27.8	24.7
Arkansas	42.4	36.5	8.1	10.8	42.1	40.9	12.2	13.9	-2.3	-5.7	26.0
Delaware	47.5	45.6	6.0	8.4	53.4	41.3	5.3	5.8	8.0	-16.1	40.8
Florida	40.3	36.7	4.5	6.8	44.5	42.3	7.6	12.7	-5.6	-5.1	29.6
Georgia	39.6	35.3	3.2	8.9	47.1	46.1	6.6	15.0	13.4	17.7	21.0
Kentucky	36.1	35.0	6.3	7.8	54.5	42.0	13.9	19.4	-6.0	-17.2	23.7
Louisiana	38.6	36.0	8.2	9.1	42.7	50.4	8.7	15.1	-6.6	0.3	9.7
Maryland	40.3	35.4	5.9	6.7	46.6	44.3	6.8	9.4	8.3	-6.7	45.3
Mississippi	37.5	34.7	10.3	9.8	50.4	50.4	13.8	14.9	1.6	5.7	1.5
North Carolina	43.6	40.8	5.4	7.7	55.5	53.3	4.0	8.0	-3.6	-6.8	32.7
Oklahoma	45.9	40.6	6.5	9.9	52.6	43.5	11.0	16.0	9.6	3.4	57.2
South Carolina	40.7	39.8	4.1	5.6	42.2	44.4	6.6	10.1	-8.8	-20.4	28.1
Tennessee	44.6	43.2	5.7	6.4	48.5	46.5	5.6	11.2	-15.9	-24.4	17.6
Texas	41.9	39.7	5.6	6.5	44.6	43.0	6.7	11.2	15.9	13.3	60.0
Virginia	42.4	39.9	5.9	9.7	48.5	47.8	7.8	12.8	-10.0	-15.8	36.6
West Virginia	40.1	36.9	7.5	9.5	41.7	39.9	12.4	17.3	2.2	-21.4	58.3

* Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions starting on page 185.

Faculty Salaries

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities			Public Two-Year Colleges*		
Refer to table number	Average Salary, 1997-98 [61]	Percent of U.S. Average, 1997-98 [61]	Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 [61]	Average Salary, 1997-98 [65]	Percent of U.S. Average, 1997-98 [65]	Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change, 1992-93 to 1997-98 [65]
United States	$54,941	100.0	1.7	$44,698	100.0	2.0
SREB states	51,543	93.8	3.4	38,828	86.9	1.0
Alabama	46,762	85.1	0.9	38,214	85.5	5.5
Arkansas	44,964	81.8	-0.4	32,880	73.6	-2.1
Delaware	62,555	113.9	9.3	44,184	98.9	-1.4
Florida	53,862	98.0	5.0	39,148	87.6	-0.3
Georgia	56,219	102.3	11.4	40,887	91.5	8.3
Kentucky	50,996	92.8	2.1	36,709	82.1	5.6
Louisiana	44,880	81.7	-1.0	35,254	78.9	-2.0
Maryland	55,176	100.4	1.6	46,680	104.4	3.5
Mississippi	46,020	83.8	2.3	37,423	83.7	18.2
North Carolina	54,930	100.0	7.4	32,206	72.1	6.3
Oklahoma	47,614	86.7	2.7	36,633	82.0	-1.4
South Carolina	49,850	90.7	3.1	33,751	75.5	3.5
Tennessee	49,490	90.1	2.2	36,669	82.0	3.5
Texas	51,197	93.2	1.0	38,276	85.6	-4.2
Virginia	56,255	102.4	1.5	40,601	90.8	-0.3
West Virginia	44,943	81.8	7.6	36,906	82.6	12.6

* Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions starting on page 185.

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Faculty and Administrators

	Full-Time Faculty						Full-Time Administrators		
	Four-Year Colleges and Universities			Two-Year Colleges*			Four-Year Colleges and Universities		
		Percent of Total			Percent of Total			Percent of Total	
	1995-96	Women	Blacks	1995-96	Women	Blacks	1995-96	Women	Blacks
Refer to table number	[67]	[67]	[67]	[71]	[71]	[71]	[70]	[70]	[70]
United States	288,836	31.4	4.7	94,137	46.4	6.1	57,136	39.5	9.6
SREB states	104,140	32.0	7.5	34,959	50.0	8.7	24,213	38.9	12.3
Alabama	6,454	31.8	8.1	1,826	49.8	17.8	1,291	32.8	9.8
Arkansas	3,677	34.4	6.5	681	54.6	5.1	844	46.4	10.5
Delaware	1,083	32.1	9.5	265	56.6	8.3	415	37.8	16.4
Florida	8,925	30.2	7.8	4,750	48.3	9.5	2,209	36.2	13.4
Georgia	7,296	34.2	7.6	2,695	53.1	10.8	2,721	36.6	12.8
Kentucky	5,326	32.0	4.6	1,119	54.5	5.5	955	35.4	8.1
Louisiana	7,449	37.3	11.7	591	57.4	15.9	2,047	40.8	19.0
Maryland	5,933	31.9	11.5	1,991	48.8	9.3	962	39.7	23.5
Mississippi	3,029	32.2	16.6	2,292	57.9	8.9	589	42.1	28.9
North Carolina	8,646	31.6	10.8	4,305	51.4	8.7	1,894	36.5	15.3
Oklahoma	4,344	30.1	3.4	1,118	47.9	3.0	1,281	44.8	6.4
South Carolina	4,842	32.3	6.4	1,664	52.2	10.1	851	31.1	11.4
Tennessee	6,433	31.6	6.5	1,587	50.0	11.0	1,214	37.4	10.8
Texas	18,578	31.4	4.6	7,924	46.3	6.0	4,066	39.6	7.4
Virginia	8,844	28.8	7.6	1,989	46.1	7.8	2,290	46.2	11.4
West Virginia	3,281	32.2	2.7	162	48.1	—	584	31.2	5.3

"—" indicates three or fewer people.

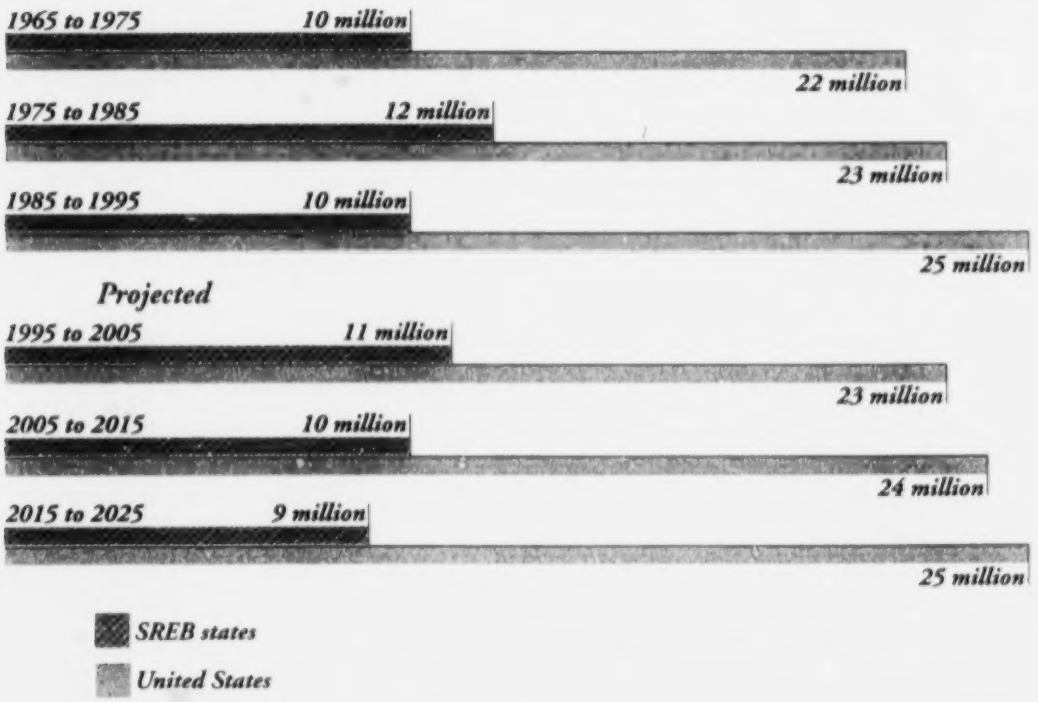
* Includes institutional category Two-Year 1. See the definitions starting on page 185.

Population

The SREB region's population grew faster than the nation's over the last 10 years, as it had for the three previous decades. The region's population grew 14 percent to almost 95 million, while the nation's rose by 11 percent. The SREB region has been gaining nearly 1 million people a year for the last 25 years, and this trend will continue for another 25 years. Florida and Texas are projected to be the fastest-growing SREB states.

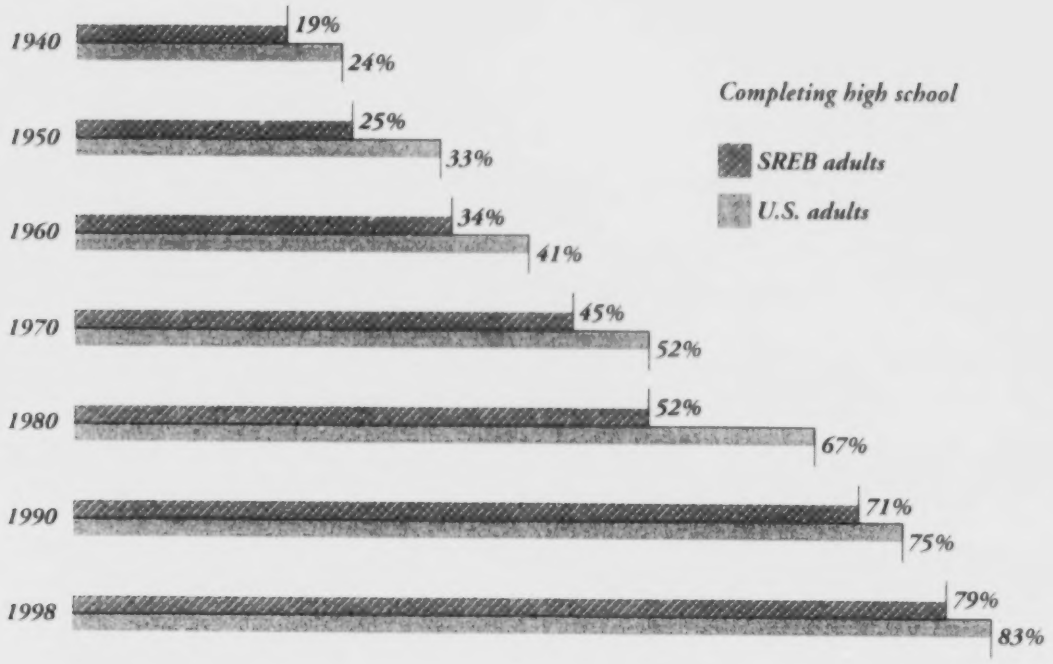
By 2025, 20 percent of the region's population will be 65 years old or older, compared with just under 13 percent today. In other words, today

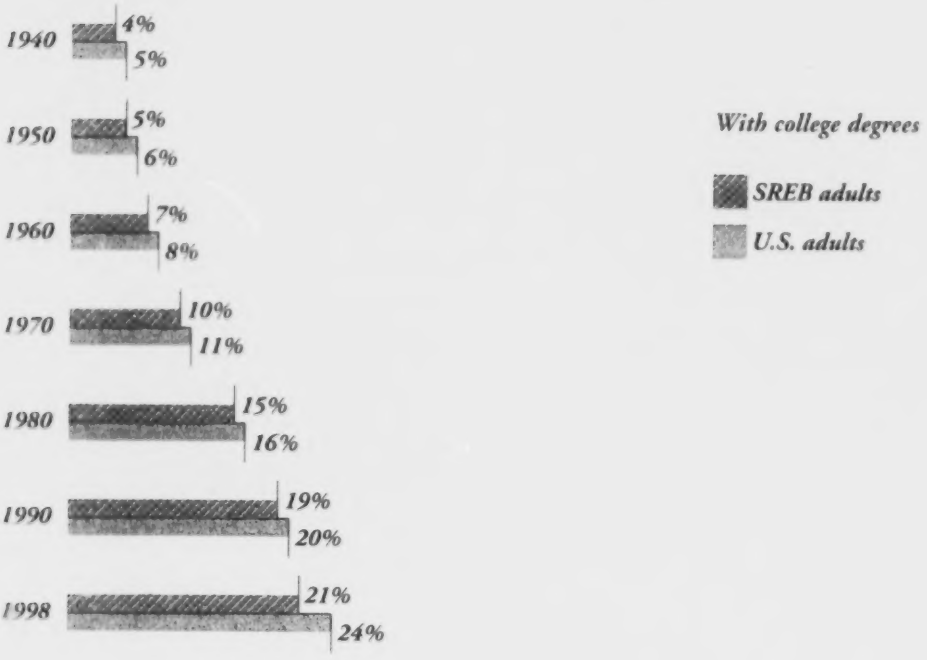
Population Growth



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Percent of Adults by Educational Attainment





Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

there are more than twice as many children (under age 18) as senior citizens (65 and older). By 2025 the numbers will be nearly equal. Using some social scientists' definition of "dependents" as children under 18 and adults 65 and older, the trend is for a steady decrease in the number of "independent adults" (ages 18 to 64) supporting dependents. Today, 16 independent adults support every 10 dependents; by 2025, 13 adults will support every 10 dependents. That prediction means there will be 300 fewer independent adults supporting every 1,000 dependents in 2025.

The racial and ethnic makeup of the SREB region's population also is expected to change. The Hispanic population will grow the fastest by 2025 (a 101 percent increase) to become 15 percent of the region's total population — with 86 percent of them in Florida and Texas. The region's black population is projected to grow 40 percent and constitute more than 21 percent of the total. The white population, today 79 percent of the total, will increase 18 percent and by 2025 will account for 75 percent of the region's total population.

Adults' Educational Attainment

In the 1990s the percentage of the nation's adults with a high school diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) certificate rose from 75 percent to almost 83 percent, and the percentage with at least a bachelor's degree grew from 20 percent to more than 24 percent. In 11 SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia) the percentage of adults with high school diplomas or GED certificates rose more than the national average increased. Eight SREB states (Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia) increased their percentages of adults with college degrees at the national rate or higher.

Education Pipeline

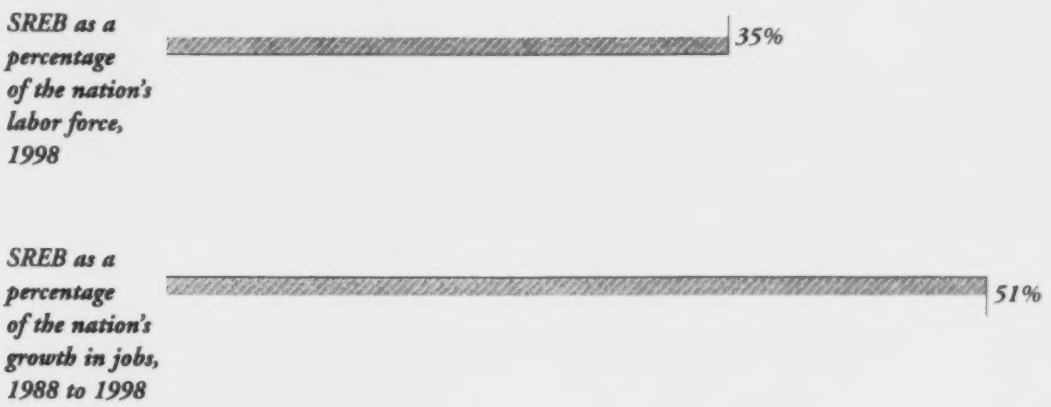
Between 1998 and 2008, enrollment in kindergarten through 12th grade is projected to grow 4 percent nationally and more than 5 percent in the SREB region — an increase of almost 873,000 schoolchildren. Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia are projected to have the highest growth rates.

Looking back, from the late 1970s to the late 1980s, public school enrollments declined in all SREB states except Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. Then from the late 1980s to the late 1990s, school enrollments

increased in all but three SREB states (Louisiana, Mississippi and West Virginia). Enrollments increased dramatically in five SREB states: Delaware (17 percent), Florida (36 percent), Georgia (27 percent), Maryland (22 percent) and Texas (19 percent). Private school enrollment as a percentage of public school enrollment in the SREB region has remained stable at about 9 percent since the late 1980s.

The number of public high school graduates is projected to grow more than 12 percent in the SREB region from the late 1990s to 2008, compared with a national increase of almost 11 percent. In the SREB region, that rate of increase means more than 101,000 additional graduates from high school. Dramatic increases are expected in four SREB states: Florida, up more than 30,600; Georgia, up more than 12,600; Maryland, up nearly 8,300; and North Carolina, up more than 14,100. Minorities make up a growing share of elementary and secondary school enrollment and of high school graduates. By 2008 they are expected to represent at least 40 percent of students in seven SREB states: Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. They will account for at least 40 percent of graduates in those seven states and in North Carolina.

Employment Trends in the SREB States



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Employment

The SREB states now account for more than one-third of the nation's labor force. From 1988 to 1998, more than 9.4 million new jobs — more than half of the new jobs nationwide in that decade — were created in the SREB region. This increase of 28 percent far outpaced the national growth rate of 19 percent.

The service industries, the largest sector of the region's labor market, grew the most in the last 10 years — increasing 68 percent, with nearly 5 million additional jobs. The top five service industries are medical and health services; business services, such as advertising and data processing; engineering and management services; social services; and education. The service industries also include jobs in hotels and motels, laundries and auto repairs. The second-highest growth rate was in transportation and public utilities (27 percent), followed by wholesale and retail trades (24 percent), construction (21 percent), government employment (21 percent), and finance, insurance and real estate (16 percent). The number of jobs both in mining and in manufacturing declined nationwide, but manufacturing employment was up 3 percent (177,300 jobs) in the SREB region. Unemployment was more than 4 percent in the SREB region and in the nation in 1998.

Personal Income

As it has since the 1950s, the SREB region's per-capita income continued to increase faster than the national rate in the last 10 years. In the late 1950s only three SREB states (Delaware, Maryland and Texas) had an average per-capita income equal to 90 percent or more of the U.S. average per-capita income. By 1997, that number had risen to eight (Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia). In 1997, the regional average of more than $23,200 was 92 percent of the national average of almost $25,300. Per-capita income in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia exceeded the national average. Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas had per-capita income about 90 percent or more of the national average. Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana and South Carolina had per-capita income above 80 percent of the national average. The per-capita income in Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma and West Virginia remained below 80 percent of the national average. While five SREB states (Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Virginia) lost ground to the national average over the last 10 years, four others (Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee) gained more than five percentage points toward the national average.

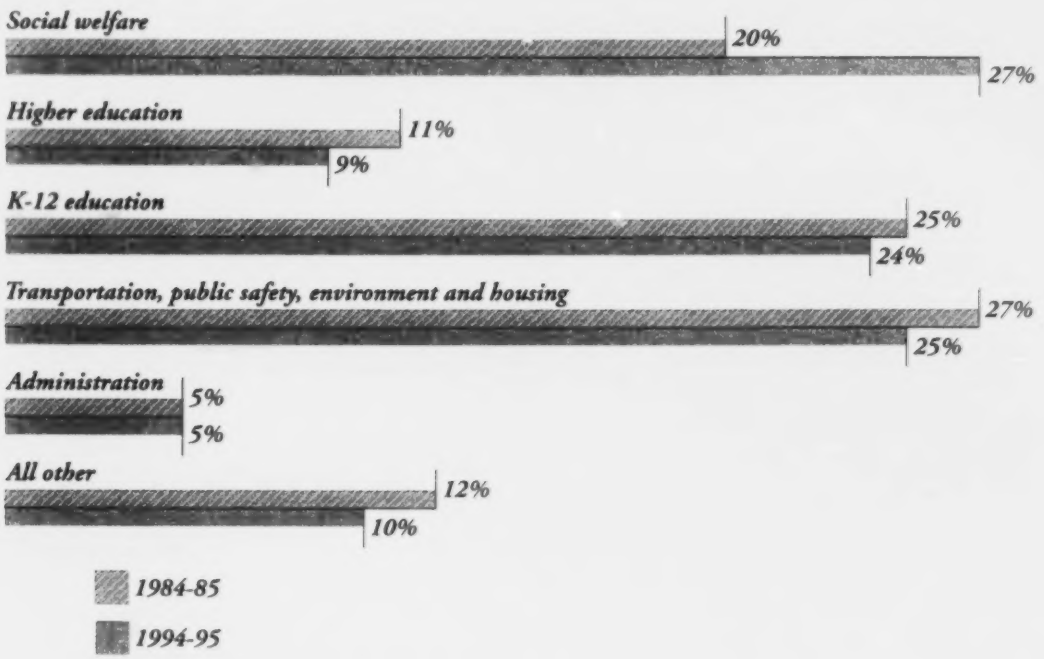
Government Revenues and Expenditures

From the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, state and local government revenues in the SREB states grew faster (148 percent) than personal income (97 percent). Both of these growth rates were above the national rates. By the mid-1990s, the SREB states' tax revenues per $1,000 of personal income were 91 percent of the U.S. average, up just slightly from 10 years before.

State and local governments nationally and in the SREB states rearranged their budgets from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. Spending on social welfare rose from 20 percent of the total to 27 percent; higher education, elementary and secondary education, and transportation and public safety became lesser shares.

This trend appears to be changing. Between 1996-97 and 1997-98, states' total general-fund and earmarked appropriations in the SREB region rose more than 5 percent — about the same as the national average increase. Increases in higher education and in elementary and secondary education were larger than the overall increases nationwide and regionwide.

Distribution of State and Local Government Spending, *SREB States*



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 1
Total Population, Changes and Projections

	Resident Population (in thousands), 1998	Percent Change Past 1968 to 1978	Past 1978 to 1988	1988 to 1998	Projected 1995 to 2005	2005 to 2015	2015 to 2025
United States	270,299	11.4	10.1	10.6	9	8	8
SREB states	94,906	19.1	15.1	14.0	12	9	8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.1						
Alabama	4,352	11.2	5.0	8.2	8	7	5
Arkansas	2,538	17.9	4.4	8.4	11	6	5
Delaware	744	11.4	8.9	14.8	11	4	3
Florida	14,916	41.5	35.2	21.2	15	14	12
Georgia	7,642	18.2	19.3	21.0	17	9	7
Kentucky	3,936	13.0	1.9	7.0	6	3	2
Louisiana	4,369	12.9	5.4	1.9	5	7	6
Maryland	5,135	9.7	11.3	10.2	9	7	7
Mississippi	2,752	12.1	3.7	6.7	8	4	4
North Carolina	7,546	15.1	12.5	16.4	14	7	6
Oklahoma	3,347	16.6	8.6	5.7	7	9	7
South Carolina	3,836	19.0	12.1	12.4	9	8	6
Tennessee	5,431	15.7	7.5	12.6	14	7	5
Texas	19,760	24.8	23.5	18.6	15	13	12
Virginia	6,791	15.6	14.5	12.5	11	8	7
West Virginia	1,811	9.1	-4.8	-1.0	2	0*	0*

* Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "State Population Estimates: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1998" (www.census.gov, December 1998); "Estimates of the Total Resident Population of States: 1980 to 1990" (www.census.gov, August 1996); "Estimates of the Total Resident Population of States: 1970 to 1980" (www.census.gov, February 1995); "Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025" (www.census.gov, December 1996).

Table 2
Age Distribution of the Population and Projections

	Population (in thousands)							
	Under 5 Years				5 to 17 Years			
	1997	2005	2015	2025	1997	2005	2015	2025
United States	19,150	19,178	21,226	22,552	50,378	52,973	53,481	58,420
SREB states	6,673	6,582	7,159	7,469	17,537	18,626	18,610	20,011
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.8	34.3	33.7	33.1	34.8	35.2	34.8	34.3
Alabama	293	285	296	300	779	834	811	838
Arkansas	177	167	167	163	486	484	460	463
Delaware	49	50	51	52	128	141	133	136
Florida	951	922	1,032	1,086	2,520	2,641	2,641	2,894
Georgia	558	558	608	628	1,430	1,597	1,591	1,700
Kentucky	257	244	239	232	704	707	663	656
Louisiana	314	320	338	346	877	884	887	936
Maryland	347	353	389	411	922	980	973	1,060
Mississippi	202	196	193	190	551	573	544	546
North Carolina	519	481	508	510	1,355	1,453	1,368	1,424
Oklahoma	226	224	242	245	652	628	634	677
South Carolina	254	248	262	267	702	732	712	743
Tennessee	362	362	377	377	963	1,046	1,010	1,041
Texas	1,609	1,629	1,886	2,073	3,969	4,347	4,641	5,277
Virginia	453	444	480	502	1,192	1,284	1,269	1,359
West Virginia	104	99	91	87	308	295	273	261

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Estimates of the Population of the U.S., Regions and States, by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1997" (www.census.gov, July 1998); "Projections of the Population, by Age and Sex, of States: 1995 to 2025" (www.census.gov, December 1996).

Table 2
continued

Population (in thousands)											
18 to 24 Years				25 to 64 Years				65 Years and Older			
1997	2005	2015	2025	1997	2005	2015	2025	1997	2005	2015	2025
24,979	28,347	30,586	30,443	139,053	149,582	159,533	161,942	34,076	36,272	45,695	62,119
8,998	10,076	10,817	10,656	48,600	53,728	57,805	58,515	11,850	13,246	17,399	24,141
36.0	35.5	35.4	35.0	35.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	34.8	36.5	38.1	38.9
436	444	474	452	2,251	2,455	2,590	2,565	561	613	785	1,069
248	255	250	235	1,252	1,442	1,512	1,463	360	402	533	731
65	80	80	75	395	428	444	433	94	101	124	165
1,180	1,407	1,536	1,524	7,294	8,398	9,463	9,753	2,709	2,911	3,825	5,453
738	864	937	916	4,022	4,542	4,889	4,957	738	852	1,175	1,668
399	387	384	355	2,059	2,222	2,259	2,154	489	538	686	917
468	487	501	498	2,197	2,289	2,409	2,408	497	555	705	945
429	519	563	555	2,813	3,004	3,174	3,219	584	611	763	1,029
298	287	294	278	1,346	1,489	1,548	1,513	333	363	456	615
696	796	839	787	3,928	4,416	4,680	4,624	928	1,081	1,445	2,004
332	356	358	356	1,663	1,779	1,901	1,891	444	504	654	888
377	386	416	400	1,974	2,150	2,283	2,272	454	517	696	963
509	575	598	567	2,864	3,223	3,386	3,325	670	760	994	1,355
1,993	2,348	2,639	2,746	9,910	10,866	12,025	12,723	1,960	2,297	3,089	4,364
647	725	793	771	3,687	4,026	4,270	4,319	756	845	1,109	1,515
184	160	155	141	945	999	972	896	274	296	360	460

Table 3
Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population and Projections

	1997 (in thousands)				
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]
United States	267,636	221,334	33,947	29,348	12,355
SREB states	93,658	73,484	17,805	9,111	2,369
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.0	33.2	52.5	31.0	19.2
Alabama	4,319	3,156	1,120	39	43
Arkansas	2,523	2,086	406	45	31
Delaware	732	575	140	24	17
Florida	14,654	12,094	2,253	2,106	308
Georgia	7,486	5,206	2,126	207	155
Kentucky	3,908	3,593	283	30	32
Louisiana	4,352	2,882	1,396	113	73
Maryland	5,094	3,487	1,397	179	210
Mississippi	2,731	1,709	993	22	28
North Carolina	7,425	5,595	1,643	149	187
Oklahoma	3,317	2,757	257	122	303
South Carolina	3,760	2,588	1,130	46	42
Tennessee	5,368	4,422	884	57	61
Texas	19,439	16,448	2,374	5,723	617
Virginia	6,734	5,139	1,344	239	251
West Virginia	1,816	1,747	58	10	11

[1] People of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

[2] "Other" includes American Indians, Eskimos, Aleutians, Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Estimates of the Population of States by Race and Hispanic Origin, July 1997" (www.census.gov, September 1998); "Projected State Populations by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025" (www.census.gov, December 1996); "Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025" (www.census.gov, December 1996).

Table 3
continued

Percent of Total Population											
1997				2015				2025			
White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]
82.7	12.7	11.0	4.6	80	14	15	7	78	14	18	8
78.5	19.0	9.7	2.5	76	20	13	3	75	21	15	4
73.1	25.9	0.9	1.0	73	26	1	1	72	26	1	2
82.7	16.1	1.8	1.2	83	15	2	2	83	15	2	2
78.6	19.2	3.3	2.3	76	22	5	3	74	23	6	3
82.5	15.4	14.4	2.1	81	17	21	3	80	17	24	3
69.5	28.4	2.8	2.1	66	32	3	2	64	34	4	3
91.9	7.2	0.8	0.8	91	8	1	1	91	8	1	1
66.2	32.1	2.6	1.7	63	35	4	2	61	36	4	3
68.5	27.4	3.5	4.1	63	31	6	6	60	33	7	7
62.6	36.4	0.8	1.0	62	36	1	1	62	37	1	1
75.3	22.1	2.0	2.5	74	23	2	3	73	24	2	3
83.1	7.7	3.7	9.1	79	10	5	11	78	11	6	11
68.8	30.1	1.2	1.1	69	30	1	1	68	30	2	1
82.4	16.5	1.1	1.1	81	18	1	1	80	18	2	2
84.6	12.2	29.4	3.2	82	14	34	4	81	14	38	5
76.3	20.0	3.5	3.7	72	22	5	6	70	23	6	6
96.2	3.2	0.6	0.6	96	3	1	1	95	4	1	1

Table 4
Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment

	Public School Enrollment			
		Percent Change		
		Past		
	Fall 1998 (estimated)	1978 to 1988	1988 to 1998	Projected 1998 to 2008
United States	46,349,803	-5.6	15.3	4
SREB states*	16,551,363	0.6	14.9	5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.7			
Alabama	758,816	-4.8	4.7	4
Arkansas	455,647	-4.4	4.4	-1
Delaware	113,167	-12.9	17.1	5
Florida	2,335,124	13.7	35.7	1
Georgia	1,401,291	1.3	26.5	7
Kentucky	646,092	-8.0	1.3	0
Louisiana	753,722	-3.7	-4.2	4
Maryland	837,250	-14.9	21.5	3
Mississippi	502,382	1.9	-0.2	4
North Carolina	1,245,608	-6.9	15.0	5
Oklahoma	626,674	-1.4	8.0	-5
South Carolina	644,150	-1.5	4.6	7
Tennessee	908,885	-5.9	10.6	8
Texas	3,900,488	14.5	18.8	11
Virginia	1,125,735	-6.9	14.6	6
West Virginia	296,332	-15.1	-11.8	-5

"—" indicates data not available.

* The SREB states rate is the median of the states' rates in the SREB region.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics. *Digest of Education Statistics* (various years); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008* (1998); *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998); *Early Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1998-99* (1999) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 4
continued

Public School Enrollment			Private School Enrollment as a Percentage of Public School Enrollment		
	Percent Minority				
1978	1989	1995	1978	1989	1995
24.7	—	35.2	12.0	11.9	11.2
31.0	32.4	36.7	8.6	8.6	8.9
34.2	37.1	37.9	8.7	7.3	9.0
23.3	25.2	26.1	4.7	4.5	6.1
25.7	31.3	35.3	20.0	22.4	23.5
30.4	37.2	42.5	13.6	12.2	11.7
35.4	—	41.8	7.7	7.5	7.5
8.7	10.0	10.9	10.2	10.9	10.2
42.3	46.6	49.0	19.5	17.4	18.5
31.9	38.3	42.5	13.6	17.1	15.5
48.5	51.3	52.3	10.4	11.0	9.9
31.5	33.5	35.4	5.2	4.5	6.9
22.8	25.0	30.6	2.8	3.4	4.0
41.8	42.1	43.7	8.2	9.3	7.8
21.4	23.4	24.7	8.5	8.9	9.0
41.2	49.7	53.6	5.3	6.0	6.1
27.1	—	33.4	7.0	6.8	8.0
5.0	4.5	4.8	3.5	3.4	4.3

Table 5
High School Graduates

	Public High School Graduates			
		Percent Change		
	1998-99 (estimated)	Past 1978-79 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1998-99	Projected 1998-99 to 2007-08
United States	2,500,312	-12.2	1.7	11
SREB states	831,215	-3.3	-0.3	12
SREB states as a percentage of nation	33.2			
Alabama	35,820	-7.8	-17.5	11
Arkansas	25,898	-1.3	-7.2	7
Delaware	6,701	-24.5	9.8	-7
Florida	100,806	2.9	11.1	30
Georgia	65,343	-0.4	5.5	19
Kentucky	38,077	-6.1	-2.1	2
Louisiana	37,178	-20.6	-0.1	0*
Maryland	46,750	-17.2	2.1	18
Mississippi	22,828	-13.9	-5.8	3
North Carolina	60,586	-3.4	-13.4	23
Oklahoma	33,577	-6.3	-8.7	9
South Carolina	34,100	-1.4	-7.9	0*
Tennessee	47,540	2.0	-2.1	9
Texas	191,942	5.0	8.5	9
Virginia	64,327	-3.0	-1.0	11
West Virginia	19,742	-2.9	-13.7	-10

* Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *Digest of Education Statistics* (various years); *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2008* (1998); *Early Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1998-99* (1999) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and the College Board, *Knocking at the College Door: Projections of High School Graduates by State, 1996-2012* (Boulder, Colo.: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 1998).

Table 5
continued

Public High School Graduates Percent Minority (projected) 1998-99	2007-08	Private High School Graduates as a Percentage of Public High School Graduates Past 1976-77	1988-89	1995-96	Projected 2005-06
29	37	10.9	11.6	11.0	12
37	44	7.5	9.0	9.9	12
35	37	8.6	8.0	11.3	12
25	34	3.3	3.3	4.4	5
31	37	17.1	29.6	26.1	29
40	51	7.9	12.7	11.6	15
41	51	6.4	10.8	11.8	22
10	13	9.6	8.9	8.2	9
41	46	18.7	22.7	21.1	24
40	48	12.6	14.9	14.3	18
50	51	14.5	13.8	15.5	17
33	41	4.2	3.7	5.7	9
30	39	2.3	3.0	4.4	4
43	46	7.9	12.9	8.9	14
21	26	10.1	12.3	14.5	15
46	54	3.7	5.4	7.2	7
32	37	6.0	6.5	8.4	11
5	8	3.2	3.0	3.0	5

Table 6
Nonagricultural Employment

	April 1998 (in thousands)								
	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
United States	125,068	577	5,755	18,746	6,483	28,858	7,258	37,261	20,130
SREB states	43,233	357	2,264	6,166	2,317	10,203	2,247	12,294	7,356
Alabama	1,882	10	99	376	91	430	86	439	351
Arkansas	1,123	4	48	255	37	254	45	262	189
Delaware	397	0*	22	59	16	85	50	111	55
Florida	6,673	7	342	491	338	1,697	425	2,401	972
Georgia	3,712	8	177	590	238	928	194	983	593
Kentucky	1,743	22	84	314	101	414	71	438	299
Louisiana	1,880	56	117	190	113	434	87	512	373
Maryland	2,271	1	136	176	105	532	131	763	428
Mississippi	1,122	6	52	241	53	239	41	265	224
North Carolina	3,738	4	209	827	170	839	173	906	610
Oklahoma	1,419	32	52	185	81	326	71	390	284
South Carolina	1,787	2	108	363	77	435	77	416	308
Tennessee	2,623	5	119	518	152	617	123	696	394
Texas	8,843	168	475	1,094	534	2,081	477	2,489	1,526
Virginia	3,308	11	191	406	171	730	170	1,020	610
West Virginia	712	23	34	83	39	162	28	203	141

"NA" indicates not applicable.

* There are fewer than 1,000 jobs in this area.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Employment and Earnings, June 1988* (1988) and *June 1998* (1998) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 6
continued

Percent Change, April 1988 to April 1998								
Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
18.8	-21.9	9.8	-3.7	17.0	14.6	9.2	48.1	16.3
28.0	-14.6	21.0	3.0	27.3	24.2	15.8	68.0	20.7
23.9	-13.2	34.4	1.2	26.1	28.9	22.5	55.5	15.3
30.9	-14.3	42.6	12.9	-27.3	31.3	18.3	63.1	24.6
20.5	NA	2.8	-14.2	11.3	18.6	78.1	41.6	15.7
30.9	-22.7	-1.4	-9.3	29.1	21.9	14.9	71.6	24.7
33.2	-2.4	19.2	3.5	35.5	34.5	24.1	79.0	21.4
29.4	-39.0	35.3	17.6	49.1	27.4	15.9	54.5	22.4
25.7	1.5	43.8	13.1	8.3	20.3	2.1	55.9	18.8
12.0	-27.8	-9.7	-14.6	15.0	2.9	1.7	40.6	8.6
26.7	-4.8	55.6	3.4	24.6	26.8	6.2	86.0	12.3
27.4	-20.4	25.0	-3.7	16.3	27.5	32.1	78.9	32.2
29.5	-28.9	63.1	19.0	33.5	24.0	24.2	67.5	12.8
24.1	18.8	22.3	-4.0	27.6	33.2	17.6	63.9	16.6
27.6	-30.8	19.1	4.2	44.1	28.3	20.1	65.0	15.5
35.1	-7.0	47.8	16.7	38.5	27.1	8.8	69.4	29.6
19.7	-26.2	1.3	-4.6	18.8	15.6	15.2	53.1	11.9
18.6	-31.0	50.7	-2.5	5.5	14.0	16.0	61.7	7.5

Table 7
Unemployment in the Civilian Labor Force (seasonally adjusted)

	Civilian Labor Force* (in thousands) 1988	1998	Employment Growth (in thousands), 1988 to 1998	Unemployment Rates 1988	1998
United States	123,055	137,242	14,938	5.4	4.3
SREB states	40,420	47,654	7,593	5.9	4.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation	32.8	34.7	50.8		
Alabama	1,845	2,137	339	6.8	3.7
Arkansas	1,128	1,249	140	7.5	5.2
Delaware	343	393	46	3.2	3.8
Florida	6,035	7,301	1,233	5.0	4.6
Georgia	3,085	3,960	898	5.8	3.9
Kentucky	1,706	1,938	301	8.6	4.0
Louisiana	1,886	2,054	255	10.6	5.5
Maryland	2,406	2,792	359	4.0	4.4
Mississippi	1,149	1,283	150	7.3	5.3
North Carolina	3,252	3,822	541	3.4	3.6
Oklahoma	1,525	1,611	119	6.1	3.7
South Carolina	1,647	1,913	284	4.5	2.9
Tennessee	2,374	2,790	409	5.3	4.8
Texas	8,235	10,068	1,955	7.0	4.5
Virginia	3,064	3,540	483	3.5	2.8
West Virginia	741	805	82	9.7	6.6

* The civilian labor force includes employed and unemployed people.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Employment and Earnings, June 1988* (1988) and *June 1998* (1998) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 8
Per-Capita Income

	1997	Percent Increase 1957 to 1967	1967 to 1977	1977 to 1987	1987 to 1997	Percent of U.S. Average 1957	1967	1977	1987	1997
United States	$25,298	56.1	124.3	118.0	58.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SREB states	23,231	64.4	140.2	121.0	62.5	78.2	82.4	88.2	89.4	91.8
Alabama	20,699	60.7	150.4	117.2	66.7	67.9	69.9	78.0	77.7	81.8
Arkansas	19,602	77.9	150.4	112.0	65.2	60.0	68.4	76.3	74.2	77.5
Delaware	28,443	49.4	143.1	102.6	44.9	127.4	122.0	132.2	122.8	112.4
Florida	24,795	59.9	135.8	131.5	54.1	88.1	90.2	94.8	100.6	98.0
Georgia	23,893	74.0	133.0	135.7	63.7	72.9	81.3	84.4	91.3	94.4
Kentucky	20,599	66.0	142.4	107.3	65.2	71.4	75.9	82.0	78.0	81.4
Louisiana	20,473	56.1	139.8	97.5	70.1	77.7	77.7	83.1	75.3	80.9
Maryland	28,671	56.0	126.2	136.3	53.2	107.2	107.1	108.0	117.0	113.3
Mississippi	18,087	86.8	158.8	102.8	72.2	51.2	61.2	70.6	65.7	71.5
North Carolina	23,174	75.8	137.8	129.9	68.5	68.3	77.0	81.6	86.0	91.6
Oklahoma	20,214	62.3	139.5	101.1	54.4	80.0	83.2	88.8	81.9	79.9
South Carolina	20,651	80.4	140.4	124.5	64.5	61.6	71.1	76.2	78.5	81.6
Tennessee	22,752	66.8	143.2	124.8	68.4	70.7	75.6	81.9	84.5	89.9
Texas	23,647	52.6	142.8	105.5	65.4	89.6	87.6	94.9	89.4	93.5
Virginia	26,172	71.0	138.1	140.2	54.6	82.7	90.5	96.1	105.9	103.5
West Virginia	18,734	50.9	147.8	94.6	60.7	76.5	74.0	81.7	72.9	74.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income for States and Regions" (www.census.gov, March 1998).

Table 9
State and Local Government General Revenues and Personal Income

	1994-95 (in millions)			Percent Increase, 1984-85 to 1994-95			Tax Revenues Per $1,000 in Personal Income	
	General Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	General Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	1984-85	1994-95
United States	$1,169,505	$660,577	$6,060,138	137.9	88.8	89.1	$109	$109
SREB states	352,920	192,493	1,931,383	148.2	98.0	96.8	99	100
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.2	29.1	31.9				90.7	91.4
Alabama	$15,428	$7,285	$81,346	141.5	83.0	97.4	$97	$90
Arkansas	8,478	4,383	44,494	158.8	92.1	86.7	96	99
Delaware	3,801	1,939	18,369	135.3	100.1	109.7	111	106
Florida	57,380	31,906	321,415	185.0	137.6	115.5	90	99
Georgia	29,185	15,947	155,990	171.8	125.9	121.9	100	102
Kentucky	14,802	8,109	71,761	161.9	110.6	79.1	96	113
Louisiana	18,053	7,983	81,498	100.5	37.2	61.9	116	98
Maryland	22,005	13,905	131,290	132.6	94.4	96.6	107	106
Mississippi	10,002	4 791	44,623	167.0	99.7	89.5	102	107
North Carolina	28,178	15,899	150,880	185.4	122.1	115.2	102	105
Oklahoma	11,518	6,343	60,718	84.1	49.1	49.2	105	104
South Carolina	14,351	7,059	69,508	177.7	96.0	101.9	105	102
Tennessee	18,341	9,410	110,562	167.1	98.5	111.9	91	85
Texas	68,510	38,690	398,718	123.2	90.0	88.2	98	97
Virginia	25,530	15,270	158,426	150.5	104.7	101.3	95	96
West Virginia	7,358	3,574	31,785	133.3	53.5	62.2	119	112

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Government Finances in 1984-85* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986) and "1994-95" (www.census.gov, March 1998).

U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis: "Personal Income for States and Regions: 1958-96" (www.bea.gov, February 1998); "State Personal Income, Revised Estimates for 1992-97," *Survey of Current Business* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1998).

Table 10
State General-Fund and Earmarked Appropriations

	Total, (in millions), 1997-98	Percent Change, 1996-97 to 1997-98					
		Total	Elementary and Secondary Education	Higher Education	Corrections	Medicaid*	All Other
United States	$444,466	5.1	6.6	5.6	2.2	4.5	10.6
SREB states	133,875	5.2	7.3	5.9	3.8	6.4	5.4
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.1						
Alabama	$8,602	3.8	6.4	1.1	4.4	2.0	3.8
Arkansas	3,322	3.6	6.6	5.1	20.8	3.7	-3.1
Delaware	1,956	0.3	9.9	6.3	8.4	2.1	-7.6
Florida	18,019	7.1	6.0	8.5	0.5	6.6	17.3
Georgia	11,605	-0.2	4.2	-1.2	4.1	1.3	-2.5
Kentucky	6,186	5.7	3.2	8.4	10.7	5.6	11.4
Louisiana	5,786	-5.9	2.7	9.9	1.8	48.4	-27.8
Maryland	7,726	4.6	8.0	2.9	1.3	2.8	8.3
Mississippi	3,460	7.0	7.4	10.3	10.8	7.9	5.7
North Carolina	11,391	8.8	9.7	7.5	11.7	1.8	15.3
Oklahoma	4,850	9.2	6.5	8.1	19.5	6.1	14.5
South Carolina	5,637	1.9	6.0	6.4	-0.8	10.7	-3.7
Tennessee	6,013	4.6	7.3	-0.4	-0.5	11.8	8.4
Texas	24,981	9.2	12.6	8.8	0.4	5.6	13.2
Virginia	8,843	7.3	4.8	8.7	4.6	2.5	17.2
West Virginia	2,681	-0.8	3.9	3.7	0.0	-7.4	-4.2

Note: Previous versions of this table included the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) program operated jointly by states and the federal government. When the federal government reformed welfare in 1996, the AFDC program was abolished in favor of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Funding under the new program is not comparable, so neither AFDC nor TANF funds are included in this table.

* Medicaid includes dollars from the general fund; from taxes, fees and donations; and from other funds.

Source: Eckl, Corina, and Arturo Perez, *State Budget Actions, 1997* (Denver, Colo.: National Conference of State Legislatures, 1997).

Table 11

Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Revenues

	From Federal Government		Taxes			
			General Sales		Property	
	1984-85	1994-95	1984-85	1994-95	1984-85	1994-95
United States	17.8	19.6	14.1	13.7	17.4	17.4
SREB states	17.6	19.6	15.5	15.8	14.5	15.1
Alabama	21.7	22.6	14.6	14.6	5.7	6.0
Arkansas	22.4	25.6	18.1	18.3	9.7	7.7
Delaware	15.3	15.8	0.0*	0.0*	6.6	7.4
Florida	16.0	15.2	19.5	19.2	17.9	19.9
Georgia	20.2	19.1	14.8	16.6	13.1	15.4
Kentucky	22.5	22.1	11.2	11.4	9.3	8.9
Louisiana	17.3	27.6	20.5	17.9	7.3	7.3
Maryland	16.3	16.1	9.7	8.9	15.8	17.0
Mississippi	24.0	26.3	18.9	16.9	11.2	11.2
North Carolina	19.1	19.7	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.3
Oklahoma	15.5	19.1	14.6	16.6	10.1	9.1
South Carolina	19.6	21.9	15.7	12.9	12.5	14.4
Tennessee	22.0	23.4	25.6	23.6	11.8	11.7
Texas	13.7	19.2	14.5	18.0	21.4	20.4
Virginia	15.8	14.6	10.3	9.8	17.2	18.3
West Virginia	21.2	28.2	19.8	10.8	9.6	9.4

* Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-85* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986) and "1994-95" (www.census.gov, 1998).

Table 11
continued

Taxes				Other Nontax Revenues	
Income		Other			
1984-85	1994-95	1984-85	1994-95	1984-85	1994-95
14.9	14.5	12.1	10.9	23.7	24.0
10.1	9.9	16.2	13.6	26.1	26.0
11.8	11.6	16.7	15.1	29.5	30.1
14.3	14.6	12.1	11.1	23.5	22.7
24.1	20.7	20.0	22.9	33.9	33.2
1.9	1.6	16.7	14.8	28.0	29.1
15.9	15.4	8.7	7.2	27.3	26.2
16.3	18.6	15.9	15.9	24.7	23.1
7.5	7.4	18.2	11.5	29.3	28.2
25.1	25.0	12.6	12.3	20.4	20.7
7.4	8.9	11.2	10.9	27.3	25.8
20.6	19.9	12.3	11.2	22.2	23.9
11.2	13.7	21.5	15.6	27.0	25.9
16.4	13.3	11.5	8.7	24.4	28.9
3.6	3.2	12.9	12.8	24.2	25.3
0.0	0.0	22.4	17.3	28.0	25.1
18.5	18.3	15.6	13.4	22.6	25.6
15.0	12.6	13.6	15.8	20.6	23.2

Table 12
Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Expenditures

	Higher Education		Elementary and Secondary Education		Social Welfare[1]	
	1984-85	1994-95	1984-85	1994-95	1984-85	1994-95
United States	9.4	8.4	23.8	23.0	22.4	26.4
SREB states	11.0	9.4	25.3	23.7	20.1	26.8
Alabama	11.8	11.9	20.5	19.2	23.3	33.6
Arkansas	10.8	9.4	28.9	23.4	22.4	30.2
Delaware	13.2	12.5	22.0	21.6	12.2	17.8
Florida	7.6	6.3	24.5	22.8	18.7	22.2
Georgia	9.8	8.2	23.5	24.3	26.8	30.1
Kentucky	10.8	9.6	22.0	22.1	20.5	27.4
Louisiana	8.6	8.0	21.3	19.7	23.4	35.7
Maryland	10.0	9.1	23.1	24.3	16.1	19.1
Mississippi	11.6	11.4	21.9	22.7	27.9	31.3
North Carolina	14.7	11.8	26.6	22.2	19.3	29.2
Oklahoma	11.7	10.7	26.0	27.3	21.1	25.2
South Carolina	12.7	10.0	25.9	22.6	23.5	34.9
Tennessee	10.4	10.1	21.8	20.8	24.0	31.8
Texas	12.8	10.2	29.6	26.9	16.7	25.4
Virginia	11.6	10.1	26.8	25.2	17.8	20.7
West Virginia	8.9	8.7	29.4	24.9	17.1	28.8

[1] Includes welfare, hospitals, public health, administration of social insurance and veterans' services.

[2] Includes highways, air transportation, parking facilities, water transportation, transit subsidies, police, fire, corrections, protective inspection, natural resources, parks/recreation, housing/community development, sewerage and solid waste.

[3] Includes interest on the general debt, miscellaneous commercial activities, spending that cannot be allocated, intergovernmental transfers, and other education spending.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1984-85* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985) and "1994-95" (www.census.gov, March 1998).

Table 12
continued

Transportation, Public Safety, Environment and Housing[2]		Administration		Other[3]	
1984-85	1994-95	1984-85	1994-95	1984-85	1994-95
25.7	24.6	5.2	5.2	13.4	12.4
26.5	24.8	5.0	4.9	12.1	10.4
25.9	21.7	4.8	4.2	13.8	9.3
23.2	22.7	4.3	4.3	10.4	9.8
26.1	27.3	7.3	7.3	19.2	13.4
30.0	31.5	5.6	5.5	13.5	11.7
26.2	22.4	5.1	4.5	8.7	10.5
26.0	22.5	4.6	4.2	16.1	14.3
27.2	21.2	5.2	4.2	14.4	11.2
29.9	27.6	5.1	5.6	15.8	14.3
25.2	20.7	4.4	4.6	9.1	9.3
24.9	23.7	4.8	4.4	9.6	8.8
25.8	23.1	5.0	5.0	10.4	8.7
22.3	18.6	4.4	4.5	11.3	9.5
27.0	24.2	4.1	4.7	12.6	8.4
25.0	23.8	4.8	4.9	11.1	8.9
28.2	27.9	5.8	5.9	9.7	10.2
23.0	21.0	5.5	5.4	16.2	11.2

Table 13
State and Local Government General Expenditures

	Total General (in millions), 1994-95	Percent Increase, 1984-85 to 1994-95	Per-Capita Expenditures 1994-95	Per-Capita Expenditures Percent of National Average 1984-85	Per-Capita Expenditures Percent of National Average 1994-95
United States	$1,149,863	107.5	$4,376	100.0	100.0
SREB states	349,554	118.8	3,831	84.9	87.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.4				
Alabama	$15,736	98.4	$3,685	85.7	84.2
Arkansas	8,021	100.6	3,234	73.8	73.9
Delaware	3,493	108.9	4,860	116.1	111.1
Florida	57,826	160.2	4,078	84.1	93.2
Georgia	29,098	147.2	4,048	84.8	92.5
Kentucky	13,659	103.9	3,542	77.8	80.9
Louisiana	18,625	80.1	4,303	100.7	98.3
Maryland	21,190	105.1	4,218	100.5	96.4
Mississippi	9,635	106.7	3,581	77.3	81.8
North Carolina	27,438	145.8	3,818	76.6	87.3
Oklahoma	11,270	67.9	3,445	88.1	78.7
South Carolina	14,286	139.5	3,862	77.5	88.2
Tennessee	19,063	129.7	3,641	75.6	83.2
Texas	67,966	107.2	3,636	86.5	83.1
Virginia	25,107	120.8	3,803	85.4	86.9
West Virginia	7,141	86.0	3,920	86.5	89.6

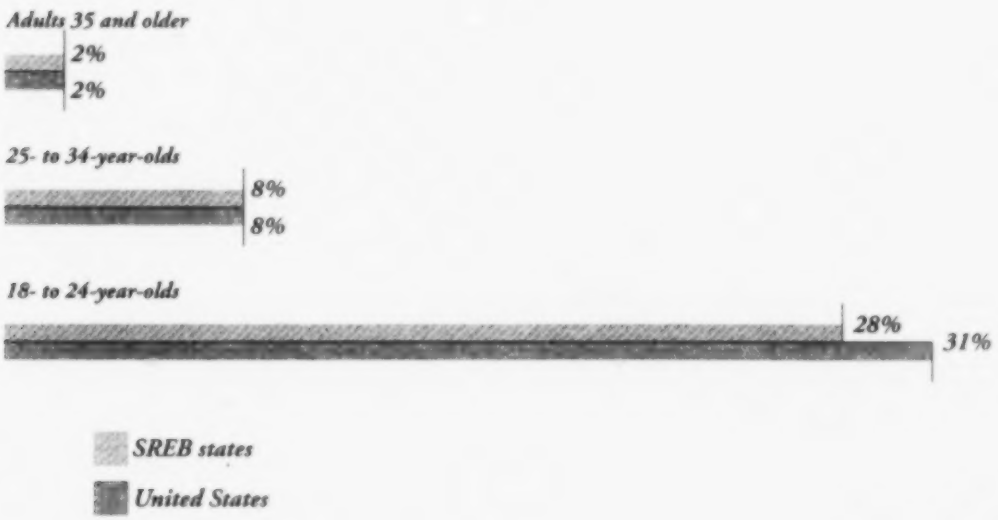
Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: *Governmental Finances in 1984-85* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986) and "1994-95" (www.census.gov, 1998); "Population Revisions, 1980 to 1990" (www.census.gov, August 1996); "State Population Estimates: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1998" (www.census.gov, 1998).

College Enrollment and Enrollment Rates

More than half of the enrollment increase in America's colleges and universities has been occurring in the SREB region's colleges and universities. In fact, from 1986 to 1996, the SREB region accounted for 55 percent of the nation's total increase in college enrollment — an impressive statistic for a region with 31 percent of the nation's colleges and 31 percent of total enrollment. Since 1986, enrollment at colleges in the SREB region has grown by nearly 849,000 students. That increase of 24 percent is double the national rate. More than 84 percent of college students in the SREB region attend public colleges and universities.

Yet among younger, "traditional" college students, the SREB region's enrollment rates trail national rates. More than 28 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds in the SREB region attend college, compared with

College Enrollment Rates, 1995



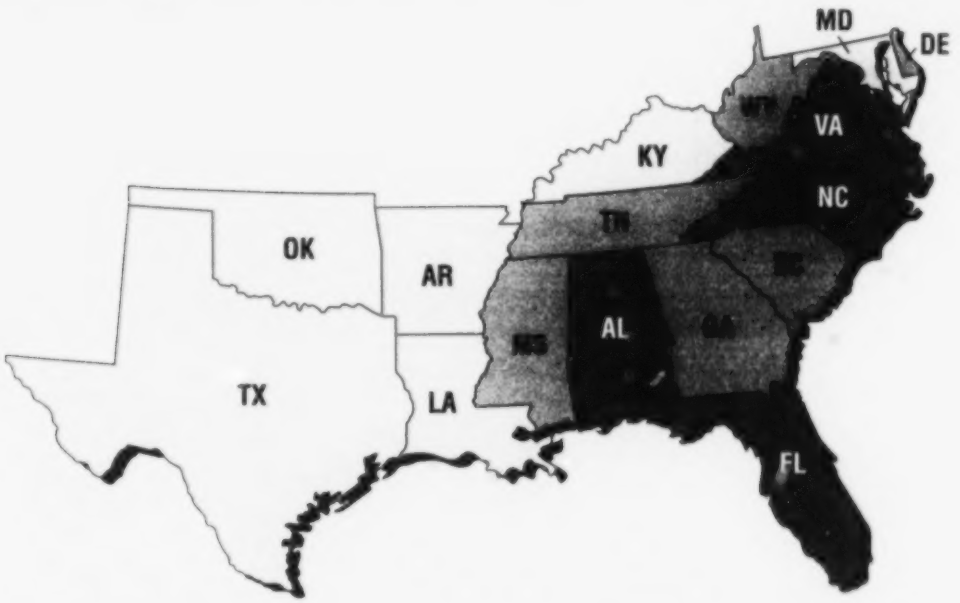
Source: National Center for Education Statistics

31 percent nationwide. The SREB region and the nation are about equal in the percentages of 25- to 34-year-olds enrolled in college — about 8 percent for both.

Ages of College Students

More older adults are attending college, but the majority of college students in the SREB region are between the ages of 18 and 24 (about 57 percent). The proportion of college students age 25 and older in the SREB region in 1995 was about 41 percent; this age group accounted for 43 percent of college students nationwide. The long-term trend is toward higher percentages of older students.

Net Gain of First-Time College Freshmen, 1996*



Gain of more than 3,000 students

Gain of 1,000 to 3,000 students

Gain of fewer than 1,000 students (or a loss)

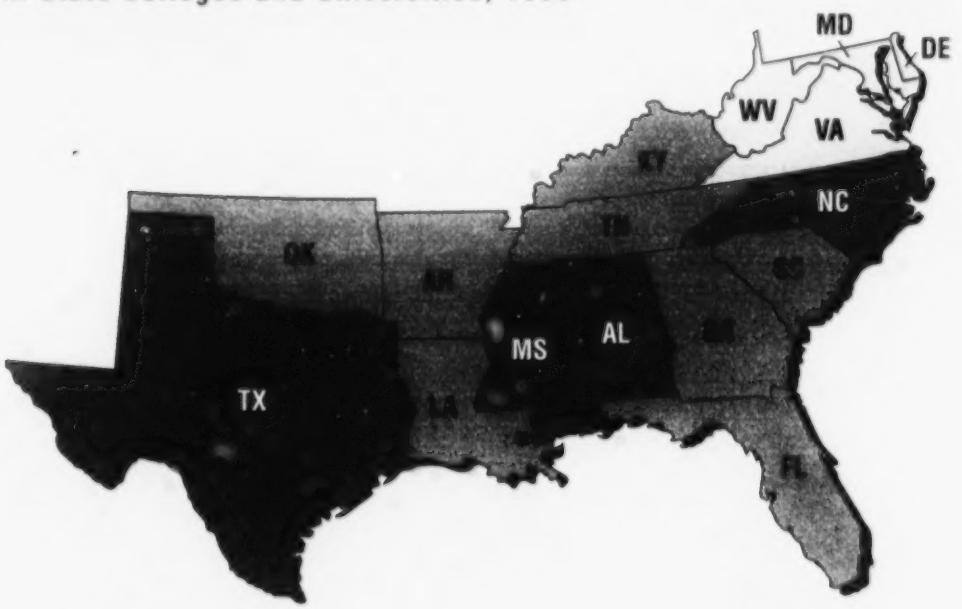
*Net gain indicates that the number of first-time freshmen enrolling from out of state is greater than the number of in-state first-time freshmen enrolling in colleges and universities out of state.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Student Movement from State to State

The SREB region does well in the national competition for college students. More first-time freshmen enter SREB states to attend college than leave to attend out-of-state colleges and universities. In 1996, 87 percent of first-time freshmen in the SREB region attended college in their home states, compared with a national average of 84 percent. In 12 of the 16 SREB states, the percentage of first-time freshmen from a state going to colleges and universities in that state is higher than the national average. These percentages have remained fairly stable in the 1990s.

Percentage of Home State's First-Time Freshmen Attending In-State Colleges and Universities, 1996



More than 90 percent

Between 85 percent and 90 percent

Less than 85 percent

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

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Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment

More than 2.9 million full-time-equivalent students attended public colleges and universities in the SREB region in 1997-98. The 26 largest doctorate-granting research universities enroll more than one-fifth of these students, ranging from 14 percent of Mississippi's full-time-equivalent students to 32 percent of West Virginia's.

Florida is the only state in the SREB region where more than half of the full-time-equivalent students in public higher education attend two-year colleges.

Students Attending Four-Year and Two-Year Colleges

Two-year colleges account for almost half of the SREB region's total enrollment growth (45 percent from 1986 to 1996). During this period, enrollment in two-year colleges grew 30 percent and enrollment in four-year colleges grew 20 percent. Almost 38 percent of all college students and 44 percent of undergraduate students in the SREB region attend two-year colleges. Among students at two-year colleges, 98 percent attend public colleges; 76 percent of students at four-year colleges attend public colleges. Women made up 59 percent of all students at two-year colleges in 1996.

Among four-year colleges and universities, both nationwide and in the SREB region, enrollment at private or independent colleges and universities increased faster than at public colleges and universities. Graduate students and professional-program students, in particular, are more concentrated in independent colleges and universities than in 1986. More first-time freshmen began their college careers at four-year colleges or universities in 1996 than was the case in 1986.

Undergraduate Students

Undergraduate students make up 87 percent of the college students in the SREB region, and most undergraduate students (86 percent) attend public colleges and universities. From 1986 to 1996, undergraduate enrollment grew 11 percent nationally and almost 24 percent in the SREB region. In 1996, first-time freshmen accounted for about 17 percent of undergraduate enrollment — about the same percentage as in 1991.

Part-Time Students

In the SREB region, part-time students make up 28 percent of all students at four-year colleges and universities. Among the region's two-year colleges, nearly 61 percent of the students attend part time. The percentages of students in four-year and two-year colleges who attend part time are lower than in 1986. Nearly 60 percent of the SREB region's part-time students are women.

Female Students

From 1986 to 1996, the number of women enrolling in colleges and universities increased 30 percent. This increase accounted for more than two-thirds (69 percent) of the region's total growth in enrollment. By 1996, women made up 57 percent of the SREB region's college students — 57 percent of undergraduates, 64 percent of graduate students and 40 percent of students in professional programs. The percentage of women at the undergraduate and graduate levels is higher in the SREB region than nationally. At the professional-program level the national rate is two percentage points higher.

Increases in College Students in the SREB Region, 1986 to 1996

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Black Students

The number of black students in the SREB region has increased twice as fast as total enrollment — a 53 percent increase since 1986, compared with a 24 percent total increase. That rate of increase amounted to almost 252,900 more African-American students enrolled in college in the SREB region. With these increases, black students now account for 16 percent of the region's college students, compared with 13 percent 10 years earlier. More than 17 percent of undergraduate students and nearly 13 percent of graduate students are black. In professional programs, such as law and dentistry, the percentage of black students grew from almost 7 percent in 1986 to more than 9 percent in 1996. Predominantly black colleges and universities enroll slightly fewer than one-third of black students, as has been the case since 1994.

Hispanic Students

The number of Hispanic students in college has increased rapidly nationally and in the SREB region. More than 1 million Hispanic students attend the nation's colleges and universities — 8 percent of the total enrollment. Almost 339,000 Hispanic students attend colleges and universities in the SREB region, with large concentrations in Florida and Texas. In Florida, Hispanic students account for 14 percent of the enrollment in colleges and universities, and Hispanics represent 21 percent of Texas' total enrollment. Hispanic students account for nearly 8 percent of the SREB region's college students. A growing percentage of the Hispanic students in college are enrolled in two-year colleges. In 1996, 56 percent of Hispanic students nationwide and 53 percent in the SREB region were enrolled in two-year colleges, compared with fewer than half a decade earlier.

Students in Health Professions

Nationwide, enrollment in medical schools (M.D. programs) increased almost 2 percent between 1987 and 1997. In the SREB region, enrollment in such programs increased almost 5 percent to more than 21,400. The number of women in medical schools rose 32 percent to more than 8,500. Enrollment in osteopathic medical schools (D.O. programs) in the SREB region grew by almost 31 percent to nearly 1,700.

Between 1985 and 1995 the number of students enrolled in registered nursing programs grew by 39 percent in the SREB region, compared with a national growth rate of 20 percent. The enrollment of registered nurses in master's degree programs rose 95 percent regionally, compared with 85 percent nationally.

Table 14
Total Enrollment in Higher Education

		Percent Change							
		Total			Public			Percent in	
		1986 to	1991 to	1986 to	1986 to	1991 to	1986 to	Public Colleges	
	Fall 1996	1991	1996	1996	1991	1996	1996	1986	1996
United States	14,218,586	12.7	-0.5	12.1	14.8	-2.1	12.4	77.2	77.4
SREB states	4,459,139	20.4	2.6	23.5	21.4	2.3	24.2	83.9	84.4
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.4								
Alabama	219,499	23.9	-2.4	21.0	26.4	-3.1	22.5	88.4	89.5
Arkansas	100,688	19.0	6.8	27.2	19.3	9.0	30.1	86.8	88.8
Delaware	44,838	26.8	4.3	32.3	22.2	3.6	26.6	85.2	81.6
Florida	641,173	25.3	5.8	32.5	29.9	6.0	37.8	79.6	82.8
Georgia	317,999	42.0	14.8	63.0	42.1	19.1	69.3	75.5	78.4
Kentucky	177,749	30.0	-5.4	23.0	35.4	-5.4	28.1	79.6	82.9
Louisiana	203,517	15.2	3.1	18.8	15.4	3.4	19.3	85.4	85.8
Maryland	260,757	14.8	-2.7	11.7	14.7	-5.0	8.9	85.4	83.3
Mississippi	126,234	24.6	0.2	24.9	24.6	2.6	27.8	88.9	91.0
North Carolina	373,168	15.2	0.3	15.5	16.3	-0.8	15.3	81.3	81.2
Oklahoma	177,255	7.4	-3.4	3.8	7.5	-3.6	3.6	87.2	87.1
South Carolina	174,303	24.6	4.3	30.0	28.7	6.6	37.1	80.7	85.1
Tennessee	247,043	20.3	4.2	25.4	24.0	4.7	29.9	75.8	78.6
Texas	955,439	18.1	4.3	23.1	19.1	2.7	22.3	88.3	87.7
Virginia	353,788	15.6	-0.7	14.7	12.2	-1.9	10.1	86.2	82.7
West Virginia	85,689	15.4	-3.3	11.6	16.6	-4.4	11.4	87.4	87.2

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data

Table 15
Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities

		Percent Change							
		Total			Public			Percent in	
	Fall 1996	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1986 to 1996	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1986 to 1996	Public Colleges 1986	1996
United States	8,784,289	8.9	1.1	10.1	9.8	-1.7	7.9	67.2	65.9
SREB states	2,769,556	15.1	4.4	20.1	15.6	1.6	17.4	77.9	76.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.5								
Alabama	144,665	22.1	-1.3	20.4	23.4	-4.0	18.6	86.2	84.9
Arkansas	72,919	16.1	-0.7	15.3	16.5	-2.0	14.2	86.0	85.2
Delaware	32,967	21.0	4.9	27.0	13.3	4.1	17.9	80.7	74.9
Florida	315,467	16.0	15.8	34.3	21.9	15.3	40.6	64.0	66.9
Georgia	223,270	26.8	13.2	43.5	29.7	5.1	36.3	75.0	71.2
Kentucky	132,034	22.3	-2.1	19.8	22.7	-5.0	16.6	81.2	79.0
Louisiana	174,745	9.4	3.0	12.6	8.5	2.8	11.5	85.1	84.3
Maryland	155,458	9.2	2.5	12.0	7.2	0.0*	7.2	76.0	72.8
Mississippi	71,174	18.8	0.0*	18.8	19.4	0.6	20.1	84.2	85.1
North Carolina	225,759	14.5	5.3	20.6	14.2	2.8	17.3	71.3	69.3
Oklahoma	114,615	3.8	-0.4	3.4	1.9	-1.7	0.1	84.5	81.8
South Carolina	111,970	20.7	1.2	22.2	21.4	2.3	24.2	76.7	78.0
Tennessee	166,532	11.8	4.5	16.9	12.3	2.4	14.9	70.5	69.3
Texas	525,187	12.4	2.2	14.9	13.6	-1.4	11.9	81.0	78.8
Virginia	224,571	13.5	5.2	19.4	10.3	2.8	13.4	78.7	74.7
West Virginia	78,223	21.9	-0.7	21.0	23.3	-4.1	18.3	89.0	87.0

* Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

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Table 16
Estimated College-Enrollment Rates by Age*

	Percent of Age Group Enrolled in College Full Time or Part Time							
	18 to 24 Years		25 to 34 Years		35 and Older		18 and Older	
	1993	1995	1993	1995	1993	1995	1993	1995
United States	30.2	30.9	8.0	8.4	2.1	2.1	7.2	7.1
SREB states	27.8	28.1	7.2	7.5	1.8	1.8	6.6	6.5
Alabama	31.3	31.2	7.5	7.3	1.8	1.7	7.3	6.9
Arkansas	25.2	24.8	5.3	5.2	1.2	1.1	5.3	5.1
Delaware	37.0	38.3	7.6	8.1	2.1	2.2	8.0	8.0
Florida	27.6	28.0	7.5	8.3	1.6	1.7	5.7	5.8
Georgia	25.2	25.8	5.8	6.3	1.4	1.4	5.9	5.9
Kentucky	27.5	26.4	7.4	7.2	1.7	1.5	6.5	6.1
Louisiana	26.9	28.0	6.7	7.6	1.5	1.5	6.5	6.7
Maryland	28.7	30.0	8.5	8.7	2.4	2.4	7.1	7.0
Mississippi	26.1	26.5	5.8	6.0	1.3	1.4	6.2	6.3
North Carolina	29.7	30.6	7.1	7.4	1.8	1.7	6.9	6.8
Oklahoma	30.1	30.0	9.4	9.5	2.4	2.3	7.7	7.5
South Carolina	26.3	28.0	6.0	6.2	1.7	1.7	6.3	6.3
Tennessee	27.1	27.6	7.0	7.2	2.2	2.2	6.3	6.2
Texas	27.4	27.2	7.8	8.0	2.1	2.0	7.2	7.0
Virginia	28.3	29.2	7.0	7.4	2.1	2.2	6.9	7.0
West Virginia	29.2	28.3	6.4	6.3	1.7	1.4	6.3	5.9

* "College" includes only two-year or four-year institutions offering associate's or higher degrees. The population data upon which these rates are based include all people living in a state more than six months a year, including college students. The enrollment counts include all students enrolled in a state, regardless of their home state.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: "Estimates of the Population of the U.S., Regions, Divisions and States, by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1997" and "Estimates of the Population of the U.S., Regions and States, by Selected Age Groups and Sex: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1997" (www.census.gov, March 1999).

National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 17

Estimated College-Enrollment Rates of Recent High School Graduates

	Estimated Total High School Graduates[1]		First-Time College Freshmen Who Are Recent High School Graduates[2]		Average Estimated Percent of Recent High School Graduates in College[3]
	1993-94	1994-95	Fall 1994	Fall 1996	
United States	2,468,127	2,519,084	1,418,338	1,545,756	59
SREB states	812,878	834,368	433,531	453,087	54
SREB states as a percentage of nation	32.9	33.1	30.6	29.3	
Alabama	38,621	39,849	24,757	23,512	62
Arkansas	26,013	25,717	12,535	13,476	50
Delaware	6,676	6,670	4,343	4,719	68
Florida	97,852	99,978	48,192	49,999	50
Georgia	61,986	61,735	36,797	34,508	58
Kentucky	41,403	40,868	20,454	20,979	50
Louisiana	42,666	43,937	22,766	24,118	54
Maryland	44,739	47,622	24,700	27,699	57
Mississippi	27,280	27,011	18,713	17,157	66
North Carolina	60,721	62,684	30,960	32,303	51
Oklahoma	33,408	34,615	16,482	16,481	48
South Carolina	32,986	33,058	19,271	19,357	58
Tennessee	45,613	47,983	24,407	26,308	54
Texas	171,638	179,089	86,586	97,688	53
Virginia	60,720	62,723	32,385	34,248	54
West Virginia	20,556	20,829	10,183	10,535	50

[1] Public high school graduates plus nearest year of available data on graduates of private high schools.

[2] First-time freshmen who graduated from public or private high schools within the previous 12 months. The figures include state residents attending in-state colleges and universities as well as those attending institutions out of state.

[3] Because of fluctuations in the reported data, these college enrollment rates are estimated using an average of the 1994 and 1996 rates.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics: *State Comparisons of Education Statistics: 1969-70 to 1996-97* (1998); *Digest of Education Statistics 1996* (1996) and *1997* (1997); *Residence and Migration of First-Time Freshmen Enrolled in Higher Education Institutions: Fall 1996* (1998) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 18
Age Distribution of College Students*

	Percent of Total Students, 1995				
	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 and Older	Age Unknown
United States	2.0	54.4	23.9	18.7	1.0
SREB states	1.8	56.6	23.6	17.5	0.4
Alabama	1.9	61.3	20.4	15.6	0.8
Arkansas	2.6	64.3	18.4	14.5	0.2
Delaware	2.3	57.9	22.1	17.4	0.4
Florida	2.9	51.0	26.0	19.7	0.3
Georgia	1.3	59.6	23.9	14.4	0.8
Kentucky	1.0	59.4	23.1	16.4	0.1
Louisiana	0.9	61.3	22.6	14.6	0.6
Maryland	0.9	48.8	28.0	22.1	0.2
Mississippi	0.8	65.4	18.5	14.4	0.8
North Carolina	1.8	59.0	22.7	16.3	0.2
Oklahoma	0.9	54.7	23.6	20.3	0.4
South Carolina	2.1	60.6	19.9	16.4	1.1
Tennessee	1.3	57.8	23.3	17.1	0.6
Texas	1.7	56.0	24.8	17.4	0.2
Virginia	2.7	53.8	23.3	19.9	0.3
West Virginia	4.1	62.5	17.1	16.2	0.1

* Trend data cannot be shown consistently for these data because of incomplete reporting in some years.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 19
Migration of First-Time Freshmen

	Net Gain or Loss of First-Time Freshmen[1]			Percent of Home State's First-Time Freshmen Attending College in Home State		
	1992	1994	1996	1992	1994	1996
United States[2]	37,299	36,440	38,539	84.7	84.2	84.3
SREB states average	2,007	2,176	2,113	87.4	87.3	87.0
Alabama	5,322	4,685	3,828	92.9	92.9	91.3
Arkansas	613	450	550	86.4	85.5	87.8
Delaware	1,395	1,398	1,630	74.3	73.8	75.0
Florida	2,796	2,386	3,935	84.7	84.5	84.8
Georgia	771	2,162	2,791	85.2	87.7	86.1
Kentucky	1,843	1,394	992	89.3	88.5	87.3
Louisiana	1,634	1,768	841	88.9	87.2	87.1
Maryland	-3,026	-2,707	-3,149	71.9	70.4	70.0
Mississippi	1,670	1,352	2,054	91.6	91.2	93.0
North Carolina	9,078	8,687	7,833	93.5	92.0	91.6
Oklahoma	344	548	807	90.8	90.4	90.0
South Carolina	1,173	1,906	2,728	85.2	88.4	88.6
Tennessee	1,713	2,371	2,663	85.2	84.8	85.1
Texas	1,038	2,392	161	92.8	92.1	91.9
Virginia	3,806	4,045	4,543	79.5	80.1	80.2
West Virginia	1,938	1,983	1,606	84.9	84.9	83.9

[1] First-time freshmen entering the state to attend college minus those leaving the state to attend college. The numbers for the SREB region are the averages of the numbers for the 16 SREB states, not a count of net migration into and out of the region.

[2] Students coming to U.S. colleges from foreign countries and the outlying areas, such as Puerto Rico.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics. *Digest of Education Statistics 1995* (1995) and 1996 (1996). *Residence and Migration of First-Time Freshmen Enrolled in Degree-Granting Institutions: Fall 1996* (1998) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

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Table 20
Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment in Public Colleges and Universities[1]

	Number, 1997-98 SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[2]								
				Four-Year				Two-Year	
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
SREB states[3]	2,939,638	608,846	286,960	427,406	207,130	127,351	88,949	1,127,846	65,150
Alabama	176,534	38,484	10,781	25,653	14,125	16,198	2,597	60,987	7,709
Arkansas	75,985	13,366	NA	25,410	NA	9,874	4,769	22,566	—
Florida	397,984	85,098	58,606	15,827	8,472	NA	NA	229,981	—
Georgia	220,599	51,752	14,603	13,940	26,121	29,818	11,283	35,085	37,997
Kentucky	112,098	18,519	14,281	33,192	7,198	9,091	2,089	27,728	—
Louisiana	161,320	25,842	27,236	37,935	28,631	13,741	NA	15,934	12,001
Maryland	137,183	26,965	7,928	NA	34,659	5,873	1,673	60,085	NA
Mississippi	99,503	13,467	24,131	5,969	NA	6,683	4,767	44,486	NA
North Carolina	247,578	42,088	10,627	60,870	12,585	2,645	7,326	111,437	NA
Oklahoma	111,236	34,468	NA	10,857	10,713	12,766	5,106	37,326	—
South Carolina	118,540	20,566	16,149	4,593	12,938	7,876	11,650	44,768	NA
Tennessee	157,870	22,817	16,791	34,385	21,236	5,697	NA	49,501	7,443
Texas	646,366	149,913	30,207	127,255	19,852	3,827	6,781	308,531	NA
Virginia	218,223	46,491	55,620	21,275	10,600	3,262	8,355	72,620	NA
West Virginia	58,619	19,010	NA	10,245	NA	NA	22,553	6,811	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Full-time-equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedure: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems, 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; fourth, graduate FTE (including law students) equals estimated annual graduate credit-hours divided by 24 for semester systems, 36 for quarter systems.

[2] The SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on the number of degrees awarded and the number of subjects in which degrees are awarded and classifies two-year colleges into two categories. See definitions starting on page 185.

[3] Delaware is not included in figures.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 20
continued

Percent Distribution, 1997-98 SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities							
Four-Year						Two-Year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
20.7	9.8	14.5	7.0	4.3	3.0	38.4	2.2
21.8	6.1	14.5	8.0	9.2	1.5	34.5	4.4
17.6	NA	33.4	NA	13.0	6.3	29.7	—
21.4	14.7	4.0	2.1	NA	NA	57.8	—
23.5	6.6	6.3	11.8	13.5	5.1	15.9	17.2
16.5	12.7	29.6	6.4	8.1	1.9	24.7	—
16.0	16.9	23.5	17.7	8.5	NA	9.9	7.4
19.7	5.8	NA	25.3	4.3	1.2	43.8	NA
13.5	24.3	6.0	NA	6.7	4.8	44.7	NA
17.0	4.3	24.6	5.1	1.1	3.0	45.0	NA
31.0	NA	9.8	9.6	11.5	4.6	33.6	—
17.3	13.6	3.9	10.9	6.6	9.8	37.8	NA
14.5	10.6	21.8	13.5	3.6	NA	31.4	4.7
23.2	4.7	19.7	3.1	0.6	1.0	47.7	NA
21.3	25.5	9.7	4.9	1.5	3.8	33.3	NA
32.4	NA	17.5	NA	NA	38.5	11.6	—

Table 21
Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges

	Fall 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1991	Percent Change 1991 to 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1996	Percent in Public Colleges 1986	Percent in Public Colleges 1996
United States	5,434,297	18.9	-2.8	15.5	94.1	96.1
SREB states	1,689,583	28.1	1.1	29.5	94.5	97.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.1					
Alabama	74,834	26.9	-3.8	22.1	92.8	98.5
Arkansas	27,769	30.4	33.5	74.1	90.3	98.5
Delaware	11,871	45.7	2.6	49.6	100.0	100.0
Florida	325,706	32.7	-1.5	30.7	94.4	98.2
Georgia	94,729	91.8	24.8	139.4	77.4	95.3
Kentucky	45,715	47.5	-9.7	33.2	74.5	94.3
Louisiana	28,772	66.7	6.7	77.9	88.2	95.1
Maryland	105,299	23.0	-9.5	11.2	99.2	98.9
Mississippi	55,060	31.5	1.6	33.7	95.9	98.7
North Carolina	147,409	15.8	-6.2	8.6	95.2	99.3
Oklahoma	62,640	13.7	-8.2	4.4	92.4	96.7
South Carolina	62,333	26.0	16.5	46.8	89.2	97.9
Tennessee	80,511	43.6	2.7	47.5	89.7	97.7
Texas	430,252	25.6	7.4	34.8	98.9	98.6
Virginia	129,217	15.5	-6.9	7.5	97.9	96.4
West Virginia	7,466	-18.9	-24.2	-38.5	78.6	90.0

*1986 counts of first-time freshmen have not been computed.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 21
continued

Percent Women		Percent of First-Time Freshmen		Percent of Total Enrollment in Higher Education	
1986	1996	1988*	1996	1986	1996
57.4	57.8	49.0	46.8	37.1	38.2
59.4	59.1	44.8	43.4	36.1	37.9
71.0	58.1	47.0	49.9	33.8	34.1
64.3	61.8	29.1	29.6	20.1	27.6
57.1	60.3	28.3	29.1	23.4	26.5
66.1	59.7	58.0	55.4	51.5	50.8
48.8	60.8	39.5	44.0	20.3	29.8
64.4	64.4	36.0	34.5	23.7	25.7
58.5	65.1	12.3	17.1	9.4	14.1
57.1	62.0	52.7	52.0	40.5	40.4
56.4	59.2	71.4	66.1	40.7	43.6
60.6	60.4	45.0	33.2	42.0	39.5
57.9	57.8	50.4	51.3	35.1	35.3
57.0	60.4	46.3	41.6	31.7	35.8
56.0	59.8	31.4	33.8	27.7	32.6
52.9	56.0	54.1	52.8	41.1	45.0
67.1	58.4	28.8	27.9	39.0	36.5
63.0	64.7	18.4	14.5	15.8	8.7

Table 22
Enrollment in Predominantly Black and Historically Black Colleges

	Total (All Races), Fall 1996	Predominantly Black* Percent Change 1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1986 to 1996
United States	400,897	-13.2	0.3	-13.0
SREB states	273,550	25.2	10.5	38.4
SREB states as a percentage of nation	68.2			
Alabama	26,007	21.4	4.2	26.5
Arkansas	6,667	9.0	42.9	55.9
Delaware	3,328	23.9	15.5	43.0
Florida	15,146	35.0	10.9	49.7
Georgia	40,081	30.5	66.5	117.2
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	27,579	23.7	2.7	27.0
Maryland	35,878	117.5	7.4	133.6
Mississippi	14,725	8.4	-9.3	-1.8
North Carolina	32,570	17.8	9.7	29.3
Oklahoma	3,349	63.7	7.6	76.2
South Carolina	11,795	7.8	19.7	29.0
Tennessee	18,145	24.9	-6.2	17.2
Texas	17,350	-9.2	-5.0	-13.7
Virginia	20,930	13.9	1.6	15.8
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

* Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 22
continued

Total (All Races), Fall 1996	Historically Black* Percent Change 1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1986 to 1996
270,580	22.7	10.7	35.8
241,892	24.0	8.6	34.8
89.4			
25,779	29.8	17.0	51.9
4,480	21.3	-3.9	16.5
3,328	23.9	15.5	43.0
14,995	37.4	9.8	50.9
22,990	40.2	17.4	64.6
2,356	14.9	-7.0	6.8
27,579	23.7	2.7	27.0
17,764	43.0	21.0	73.1
14,725	7.9	-8.9	-1.8
29,660	16.0	6.5	23.5
3,349	63.7	7.6	76.2
10,889	18.8	19.3	41.7
12,283	17.2	4.3	22.2
24,514	25.6	27.6	60.3
20,135	18.6	-2.3	15.9
7,066	13.1	-10.5	1.3

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Table 23
Enrollment at the Undergraduate Level

	Fall 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1991	Percent Change 1991 to 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1996	First-Time Freshmen 1986	First-Time Freshmen 1996
United States	12,182,370	13.2	-1.7	11.3	21.6	17.9
SREB states	3,861,571	22.0	-1.3	23.6	22.5	17.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.7					
Alabama	192,979	24.5	-3.7	19.9	27.0	19.0
Arkansas	90,840	21.4	5.9	28.6	26.0	18.7
Delaware	38,624	21.5	4.7	27.3	24.9	20.3
Florida	566,243	28.9	3.4	33.3	18.2	13.1
Georgia	270,167	46.5	13.9	66.9	31.2	22.1
Kentucky	152,535	32.7	-7.2	23.1	24.3	18.7
Louisiana	172,017	16.0	1.7	18.0	21.2	18.4
Maryland	213,735	12.7	-5.5	6.5	15.7	15.5
Mississippi	112,430	23.9	-0.3	23.5	33.3	24.6
North Carolina	330,738	15.5	-1.3	14.0	22.5	16.3
Oklahoma	152,668	8.2	-3.5	4.4	20.4	18.9
South Carolina	149,508	23.3	4.2	28.5	29.1	20.5
Tennessee	214,286	22.6	2.0	25.1	21.7	17.2
Texas	833,031	22.3	3.6	26.6	22.9	16.5
Virginia	298,491	14.9	-2.2	12.3	19.0	15.7
West Virginia	73,279	14.0	-3.7	9.9	24.8	21.4

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 23
continued

Percent of Total Enrollment			Percent in Public Colleges		
1986	1991	1996	1986	1991	1996
86.3	86.7	85.7	79.6	81.5	80.7
86.5	87.9	86.6	85.1	86.1	86.1
88.7	89.1	87.9	88.1	90.2	89.8
89.2	91.0	90.2	86.2	86.0	87.9
89.5	85.8	86.1	87.6	87.8	85.4
87.8	90.4	88.3	83.1	85.2	85.9
83.0	88.7	85.0	76.6	80.4	80.8
85.7	87.5	85.8	80.0	83.3	83.3
85.1	85.7	84.5	87.6	87.6	87.9
85.9	84.4	82.0	89.4	89.6	88.7
90.0	89.5	89.1	89.7	89.5	91.8
89.8	90.1	88.6	82.2	83.1	82.5
85.6	86.2	86.1	87.3	88.0	88.3
86.8	85.9	85.8	79.5	82.4	84.3
86.9	88.6	86.7	76.2	79.2	79.9
84.8	87.8	87.2	89.5	90.2	89.6
86.2	85.7	84.4	86.3	84.3	83.0
86.9	85.8	85.5	85.9	86.8	85.7

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Table 24
Enrollment at the Graduate Level

	Fall 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1991	Percent Change 1991 to 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1996	First-Time Graduate Students 1988*	First-Time Graduate Students 1996
United States	1,739,150	13.2	6.3	20.3	21.4	21.7
SREB states	506,475	14.1	11.3	26.9	21.0	20.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	29.1					
Alabama	22,379	32.0	7.0	41.2	21.2	23.8
Arkansas	8,181	0.3	17.1	17.4	27.8	24.2
Delaware	4,942	30.1	42.8	85.9	27.2	22.3
Florida	65,060	23.1	16.5	43.4	16.9	17.7
Georgia	37,610	21.1	18.1	43.1	20.6	24.6
Kentucky	20,431	17.8	7.6	26.8	14.3	15.6
Louisiana	25,442	14.3	14.2	30.4	18.8	20.2
Maryland	42,717	30.3	12.6	46.7	19.5	16.7
Mississippi	11,937	24.4	13.8	41.6	32.5	21.7
North Carolina	35,261	15.0	14.9	32.2	25.4	26.1
Oklahoma	21,486	5.2	-1.9	3.2	21.7	18.6
South Carolina	22,057	24.6	16.9	45.6	20.8	14.6
Tennessee	27,067	12.6	18.8	33.8	15.8	21.1
Texas	102,518	-4.0	6.3	2.0	23.3	22.8
Virginia	48,397	22.2	8.5	32.6	23.8	22.2
West Virginia	10,990	26.9	-2.1	24.3	11.2	19.0

* The number of first-time graduate students is not available for 1986, and the number of foreign nationals is not available for 1986 or 1988.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 24
continued

Percent Foreign National Students		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent in Public Colleges	
1991*	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996
10.8	10.5	11.4	12.2	65.9	61.2
10.0	9.3	11.1	11.4	81.6	77.4
10.2	7.5	8.7	10.2	93.7	93.4
6.2	6.9	8.8	8.1	94.2	96.7
15.0	13.1	7.8	11.0	87.4	72.5
8.6	8.2	9.4	10.1	64.9	63.3
8.7	8.6	13.5	11.8	77.8	74.1
6.0	6.3	11.1	11.5	82.8	84.7
12.1	11.8	11.4	12.5	81.8	81.3
9.9	9.8	12.5	16.4	59.1	56.4
13.1	9.2	8.3	9.5	83.8	87.6
8.7	8.1	8.3	9.4	80.9	77.3
14.0	14.7	12.2	12.1	92.3	82.5
9.1	6.6	11.3	12.7	91.1	92.7
8.0	7.7	10.3	11.0	80.0	74.2
13.4	12.1	12.9	10.7	86.6	79.8
6.7	7.1	11.8	13.7	87.9	83.2
5.5	5.8	11.5	12.8	96.4	95.6

Table 25

Enrollment at the First-Professional Level[1]

	Fall 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1986 to 1996
United States	297,066	2.2	6.1	8.5
SREB states	91,093	2.9	14.9	18.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.7			
Alabama	4,141	3.7	35.1	40.1
Arkansas	1,667	22.2	3.3	26.3
Delaware	1,272	—	—	—
Florida	9,870	17.7	20.0	41.2
Georgia	10,222	14.2	29.0	47.3
Kentucky	4,783	0.8	5.0	5.9
Louisiana	6,058	-1.4	1.9	0.5
Maryland	4,305	3.4	12.2	15.9
Mississippi	1,867	27.6	-12.0	12.3
North Carolina	7,169	3.6	16.1	20.2
Oklahoma	3,101	-10.9	-9.7	-19.5
South Carolina	2,738	-2.7	7.4	4.5
Tennessee	5,690	-4.4	7.8	3.1
Texas	19,890	-5.4	18.2	11.9
Virginia	6,900	6.3	7.5	14.2
West Virginia	1,420	7.2	7.7	15.5

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[2] Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 25
continued

Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent in Public Colleges	
1986	1996	1986	1996
2.2	2.1	41.0	39.0
2.2	2.0	56.0	51.2
1.7	1.9	68.5	54.0
1.7	1.7	91.5	100.0
—	2.8	—	0.0[2]
1.6	1.5	44.9	37.0
3.5	3.2	36.2	30.0
3.1	2.7	56.7	65.1
3.3	3.0	49.0	43.4
1.6	1.7	85.9	82.8
1.6	1.5	80.0	68.7
1.9	1.9	41.1	40.1
2.3	1.7	54.7	59.8
2.0	1.6	70.5	70.2
2.7	2.3	50.2	48.6
2.2	2.1	54.6	50.6
2.1	2.0	72.9	65.2
1.6	1.7	100.0	100.0

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Table 26
Part-Time Enrollment

	Fall 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1991	Percent Change 1991 to 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1996	Percent of Four-Year College Enrollment 1986	Percent of Four-Year College Enrollment 1996	Percent of Two-Year College Enrollment 1986	Percent of Two-Year College Enrollment 1996
United States	6,024,627	15.1	-3.5	11.0	30.1	29.3	63.5	63.5
SREB states	1,802,725	19.1	2.3	21.8	30.1	28.2	61.2	60.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	29.9							
Alabama	69,178	34.5	-4.3	28.8	26.0	26.2	36.6	41.8
Arkansas	32,973	10.2	22.2	34.7	25.0	23.2	54.2	57.9
Delaware	18,644	28.6	16.6	50.0	28.8	34.2	62.3	62.1
Florida	332,114	27.7	5.0	34.1	38.1	35.9	63.5	67.2
Georgia	104,033	49.9	11.3	66.8	28.9	25.0	43.9	51.0
Kentucky	59,818	35.1	-12.6	18.1	31.2	28.2	47.3	49.4
Louisiana	58,721	34.5	-4.3	28.7	32.0	24.5	53.8	55.2
Maryland	132,539	15.9	-8.3	6.3	39.5	38.3	73.8	69.3
Mississippi	32,768	18.4	9.0	29.0	21.6	21.7	30.2	31.4
North Carolina	132,320	15.0	-7.1	6.8	22.6	22.3	60.1	55.6
Oklahoma	69,891	-26.8	26.7	-7.2	30.9	29.1	68.6	58.3
South Carolina	63,031	25.1	22.4	53.1	24.1	24.7	44.8	56.7
Tennessee	85,145	20.8	3.8	25.4	25.8	23.1	56.9	57.9
Texas	433,961	16.9	4.0	21.6	32.4	30.1	65.6	64.2
Virginia	151,558	11.6	-2.9	8.4	26.4	26.7	75.1	70.9
West Virginia	26,031	3.2	-9.0	-6.1	32.6	29.2	55.0	43.0

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data

Table 26
continued

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent in Public Colleges		Percent Women	
1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996
40.7	40.9	63.2	59.7	83.9	84.1	57.2	58.9
38.8	38.7	65.8	60.8	90.8	90.3	58.1	59.5
27.1	29.1	63.8	58.4	93.6	94.2	54.7	58.1
27.3	30.0	73.4	70.1	94.4	96.6	64.9	62.1
36.3	39.5	53.3	68.7	81.6	73.8	57.5	61.0
51.1	51.3	67.4	63.7	87.8	89.2	57.5	59.4
29.0	31.8	56.4	47.9	83.9	89.1	57.9	61.2
31.1	30.2	72.0	67.3	85.5	87.3	63.5	63.6
23.2	25.8	59.1	56.2	88.6	86.0	59.6	62.8
51.8	48.0	70.7	70.2	88.0	85.3	59.4	61.8
22.3	23.3	59.1	54.7	85.8	90.5	59.8	62.6
36.9	33.6	61.7	59.7	93.0	91.1	58.7	59.2
41.1	36.6	72.0	65.4	91.4	92.6	57.9	58.2
26.0	32.5	69.9	65.1	90.6	93.7	60.1	64.0
31.5	33.0	66.4	53.2	89.2	91.2	58.5	58.8
44.3	44.9	64.4	58.5	94.5	92.7	55.5	56.7
43.2	40.5	67.8	63.1	94.1	88.6	59.8	59.4
31.5	25.2	75.7	69.0	89.9	92.2	65.6	64.0

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Table 27
Enrollment of Women

	Fall 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1991	Percent Change 1991 to 1996	Percent Change 1986 to 1996	Percent of Public Enrollment 1986	Percent of Public Enrollment 1996	Percent of Total Enrollment 1986	Percent of Total Enrollment 1996
United States	7,943,462	16.7	1.2	18.1	77.4	77.9	53.0	55.9
SREB states	2,518,736	24.4	4.7	30.2	84.7	85.0	53.6	56.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.7							
Alabama	123,813	28.9	0.9	30.0	88.0	89.1	52.5	56.4
Arkansas	58,147	22.1	7.7	31.5	87.1	89.4	55.8	57.7
Delaware	26,150	23.3	13.3	39.6	86.4	80.4	55.2	58.3
Florida	364,210	31.0	7.2	40.5	83.1	84.6	53.6	56.8
Georgia	182,668	48.4	19.9	77.9	76.2	79.1	52.6	57.4
Kentucky	103,905	34.7	-4.9	28.2	79.6	83.2	56.1	58.5
Louisiana	117,920	24.2	5.0	30.4	85.5	86.6	52.8	57.9
Maryland	152,305	16.9	0.0[2]	17.0	85.8	83.5	55.8	58.4
Mississippi	72,339	29.4	2.4	32.5	88.4	90.7	54.0	57.3
North Carolina	213,204	17.4	2.1	19.9	82.1	81.9	55.0	57.1
Oklahoma	96,415	13.0	-3.8	8.8	88.9	88.5	51.9	54.4
South Carolina	102,211	27.4	9.1	39.0	80.5	85.4	54.8	58.6
Tennessee	139,001	23.9	7.1	32.7	76.0	79.5	53.2	56.3
Texas	518,677	23.1	5.8	30.3	89.2	88.6	51.3	54.3
Virginia	200,019	15.2	1.1	16.4	85.9	82.4	55.7	56.5
West Virginia	47,752	15.6	-3.4	11.7	87.1	86.2	55.7	55.7

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[2] Increase of less than 0.1 percent.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 27
continued

Percent of Two-Year Enrollment		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment[1]	
1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996
38.9	39.5	52.7	56.1	51.4	63.7	35.3	42.1
38.5	39.6	54.0	56.8	53.9	64.4	33.6	40.0
34.7	35.1	52.9	56.5	54.1	66.4	31.4	41.3
22.6	29.5	55.5	57.3	62.2	74.5	32.3	44.7
24.0	27.4	57.6	59.3	47.3	65.5	—	44.0
55.7	53.4	54.0	57.2	51.0	62.4	37.3	43.5
21.9	31.5	52.9	57.9	56.3	69.4	31.8	38.5
26.8	28.4	56.5	58.7	60.7	70.6	28.9	35.3
10.5	15.9	53.3	58.2	54.7	69.7	34.5	41.9
43.7	42.9	56.7	58.9	51.6	61.6	35.6	46.9
43.0	45.1	54.8	57.7	50.9	62.1	26.9	35.3
44.5	41.7	55.3	57.6	55.9	64.1	36.0	40.6
37.9	37.5	52.3	54.9	52.7	58.6	33.4	39.5
32.3	36.8	54.5	57.8	61.7	71.5	27.6	36.2
30.4	34.7	53.8	56.6	54.6	65.5	28.7	40.2
43.0	46.4	51.8	54.8	51.1	60.9	35.4	36.9
40.9	37.7	56.2	56.6	55.8	64.0	35.5	42.5
18.5	10.1	55.4	54.9	61.0	68.3	31.4	41.7

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Table 28
Enrollment of Black Students

	Fall 1996	Percent Increase, 1986 to 1996	Percent Women, 1996	Percent of Total Enrollment 1986	Percent of Total Enrollment 1996	Percent in Two-Year Colleges 1986	Percent in Two-Year Colleges 1996
United States	1,488,736	39.5	62.7	8.4	10.5	42.8	41.6
SREB states	726,942	53.0	63.4	13.2	16.3	37.3	39.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	48.8						
Alabama	52,334	38.9	63.0	20.8	23.8	38.6	34.4
Arkansas	15,287	45.4	63.8	13.3	15.2	21.2	29.0
Delaware	6,357	71.7	63.2	10.9	14.2	27.2	31.0
Florida	87,889	98.4	64.0	9.2	13.7	49.9	50.9
Georgia	80,696	134.6	64.3	17.6	25.4	22.1	33.5
Kentucky	12,416	41.2	59.2	6.1	7.0	31.6	29.1
Louisiana	53,664	36.7	65.1	22.9	26.4	11.7	15.4
Maryland	58,514	66.2	66.1	15.1	22.4	43.8	43.8
Mississippi	38,396	33.3	63.4	28.5	30.4	40.6	42.2
North Carolina	74,808	30.4	63.3	17.8	20.0	42.3	42.0
Oklahoma	12,848	21.8	56.6	6.2	7.2	38.8	36.1
South Carolina	40,371	55.7	66.9	19.3	23.2	39.7	41.4
Tennessee	36,841	33.9	63.2	14.0	14.9	32.7	35.0
Texas	94,758	42.2	60.1	8.6	9.9	49.2	49.7
Virginia	58,191	40.1	64.2	13.5	16.4	35.2	36.4
West Virginia	3,572	24.7	46.9	3.7	4.2	13.3	8.5

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[2] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black institutions if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 28
continued

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment[1]		Percent in Predominantly Black Colleges[2]		Percent in Historically Black Colleges[2]	
1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996
9.0	11.0	4.9	8.4	5.1	7.2	28.8	21.5	14.8	14.9
14.0	17.2	7.7	12.5	6.7	9.3	34.1	31.3	30.4	27.4
21.8	24.8	11.6	19.6	7.4	9.8	46.6	40.9	39.6	40.7
14.0	15.9	7.8	10.4	5.5	6.9	32.1	33.3	29.8	26.8
10.9	15.4	6.9	8.5	—	3.8	33.8	35.9	33.8	35.9
9.7	14.3	6.2	11.1	3.3	9.6	18.5	15.5	18.2	15.4
18.8	27.2	11.3	18.9	14.2	11.4	43.3	40.4	32.5	27.0
6.5	7.4	3.4	5.4	2.9	4.3	NA	NA	10.2	10.0
24.9	28.2	13.0	19.9	7.8	13.5	50.7	48.2	50.7	48.2
16.2	24.4	8.2	15.1	9.1	14.0	32.7	48.3	22.4	25.8
29.8	31.7	19.3	23.0	5.1	8.1	49.2	36.7	49.2	36.7
18.6	21.1	10.4	14.0	7.6	11.2	36.9	35.1	35.6	32.8
6.6	7.5	3.9	6.3	3.1	2.2	9.2	14.9	9.2	14.9
20.8	24.8	10.5	15.0	4.9	9.8	32.9	27.3	28.3	25.9
14.6	15.5	8.6	13.1	12.9	16.1	39.9	35.8	26.1	25.3
9.3	10.4	4.5	8.2	4.3	6.4	20.4	15.1	16.6	16.7
14.1	17.5	10.1	12.6	6.8	10.0	38.7	30.8	37.0	30.1
3.9	4.4	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	NA	NA	26.2	21.1

Table 29
Enrollment of Hispanic Students

	Fall 1996	Percent Increase, 1986 to 1996	Percent Women, 1996	Percent of Total Enrollment 1986	Percent of Total Enrollment 1996
United States	1,149,300	50.6	56.6	6.0	8.1
SREB states	338,701	81.1	55.9	5.2	7.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	29.5				
Alabama	1,739	110.0	51.2	0.5	0.8
Arkansas	835	158.5	56.3	0.4	0.8
Delaware	901	170.6	54.7	1.0	2.0
Florida	92,087	94.1	56.8	9.8	14.4
Georgia	4,987	176.1	52.4	0.9	1.6
Kentucky	1,196	250.7	49.5	0.2	0.7
Louisiana	5,014	57.8	53.7	1.9	2.5
Maryland	6,350	74.6	55.1	1.6	2.4
Mississippi	698	8.6	51.7	0.6	0.6
North Carolina	4,965	153.7	52.4	0.6	1.3
Oklahoma	4,280	95.5	51.2	1.3	2.4
South Carolina	1,639	69.8	51.9	0.7	0.9
Tennessee	2,595	71.6	49.9	0.8	1.1
Texas	202,451	71.1	56.1	15.2	21.2
Virginia	8,447	157.7	54.4	1.1	2.4
West Virginia	517	84.0	44.7	0.4	0.6

"—" indicates data not available.

* "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 29
continued

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment*		Percent in Two-Year Colleges	
1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996	1986	1996
6.4	8.7	3.7	5.0	4.4	4.7	45.8	55.9
5.3	8.1	5.0	5.1	3.7	4.6	48.6	53.1
0.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	32.9	27.8
0.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	23.5	26.1
1.0	2.1	0.9	1.8	—	0.9	35.4	35.4
10.4	14.9	5.6	11.7	10.1	11.9	58.2	55.5
0.9	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.7	2.4	16.7	29.4
0.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	19.9	29.7
1.9	2.5	1.8	2.7	2.0	3.6	18.1	20.2
1.6	2.6	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	42.8	44.3
0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	76.8	38.1
0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.4	42.7	40.3
1.3	2.5	1.0	2.2	1.0	2.5	38.8	36.5
0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	51.0	39.8
0.8	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	50.7	26.2
15.4	22.8	15.2	12.5	8.8	10.0	46.7	55.8
1.1	2.5	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.4	49.4	45.7
0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	10.3	4.3

Table 30
Medical School Enrollment

	Colleges Sanctioned by the American Medical Association					
	Total		Women			
	1997-98	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98	Percent of Total 1987-88	Percent of Total 1997-98
United States	66,748	1.5	28,447	26.2	34.3	42.6
SREB states	21,431	4.5	8,517	32.1	31.4	39.7
SREB states as a percentage of nation	32.1		29.9			
Alabama	948	6.2	345	31.2	29.5	36.4
Arkansas	569	7.2	198	25.3	29.8	34.8
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	1,472	-0.1	636	32.5	32.6	43.2
Georgia	1,543	9.2	584	31.5	31.4	37.8
Kentucky[3]	957	11.1	421	45.7	33.6	44.0
Louisiana	1,708	1.1	708	40.5	29.8	41.5
Maryland	1,737	1.8	678	39.2	28.5	39.0
Mississippi	390	-5.8	124	19.2	25.1	31.8
North Carolina	2,036	12.9	802	27.3	34.9	39.4
Oklahoma[4]	589	-23.4	237	13.9	27.0	40.2
South Carolina	854	0.6	351	30.0	31.8	41.1
Tennessee	1,723	11.1	684	51.3	29.1	39.7
Texas	4,701	6.1	1,840	27.9	32.5	39.1
Virginia	1,647	3.8	696	28.2	34.2	42.3
West Virginia	557	5.5	213	21.0	33.3	38.2

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no medical school in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Includes students repeating the first year.

[2] The total number of residents in accredited residency programs supervised by faculty of U.S. medical schools.

Table 30
continued

Colleges Sanctioned by the American Medical Association					Osteopathic	
First-Year Medical Students[1]		Physicians in Residency Training[2]				
1997-98	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98	Total, 1997-98	First-Year Students, 1997-98	Percent Increase in Total, 1987-88 to 1997-98
16,844	0.9	73,564	36.5	9,434	2,692	43.2
5,417	1.5	21,929	45.8	1,698	491	30.6
32.2		29.8		18.0	18.2	
237	6.8	805	16.3	NA	NA	NA
152	1.3	489	39.3	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
364	0.3	2,142	70.5	573	150	43.3
393	2.6	1,607	41.0	NA	NA	NA
247	11.8	972	30.5	60	60	NA
427	-3.4	1,319	32.4	NA	NA	NA
434	0.5	2,838	192.9	NA	NA	NA
107	1.9	—	—	NA	NA	NA
460	-3.2	1,938	33.5	NA	NA	NA
156	-19.2	566	30.4	350	90	24.1
227	7.6	743	23.0	NA	NA	NA
438	7.4	1,881	42.4	NA	NA	NA
1,206	1.7	4,932	51.3	454	122	17.9
426	5.4	1,293	2.1	NA	NA	NA
143	0.7	404	43.8	261	69	12.0

[3] The Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine in Pikeville, Ky., admitted its first class in 1997.

[4] Oral Roberts University School of Medicine closed in 1989-90.

Sources: American Medical Association, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 260, No. 8 (1988) and Vol. 280, No. 9 (1998); American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, *1987 Annual Statistical Report* (1987) and *1998 Annual Statistical Report* (1998)

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Table 31
Nursing School Enrollment

	Admissions to Registered Nursing Programs	
	1995	Percent Change, 1985 to 1995
United States	127,184	7.6
SREB states	45,872	19.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	36.1	
Alabama	3,718	20.9
Arkansas	1,500	31.2
Delaware	561	34.9
Florida	5,173	21.2
Georgia	3,298	11.7
Kentucky	2,596	19.1
Louisiana	2,984	44.7
Maryland	2,070	-10.5
Mississippi	2,117	16.0
North Carolina	3,817	26.9
Oklahoma	1,712	44.8
South Carolina	1,703	7.3
Tennessee	3,250	4.9
Texas	7,282	32.1
Virginia	2,975	15.0
West Virginia	1,116	-13.7

Source: National League for Nursing, *Nursing Data Review*, various years.

Table 31
continued

Enrollment in Registered Nursing Programs				Registered Nurses Enrolled in Master's Programs	
		Percent of Total			
1995	Percent Increase, 1985 to 1995	Black	Hispanic	1995	Percent Increase, 1985 to 1995
261,219	19.8	9.4	3.5	35,707	84.9
90,210	38.7	12.6	3.5	10,571	94.8
34.5				29.6	
7,637	51.2	18.3	0.5	805	126.1
2,880	37.8	8.4	0.6	325	121.1
1,228	14.4	23.1	1.1	185	90.7
8,809	37.7	17.2	9.6	1,397	194.7
5,634	52.5	14.5	1.2	862	144.9
5,177	39.0	2.8	0.3	448	215.5
9,212	92.8	19.2	1.4	321	21.1
3,899	8.6	17.0	1.6	792	104.1
3,623	28.8	11.0	0.4	245	116.8
7,135	45.0	9.9	1.0	932	158.9
3,130	51.6	4.2	2.1	268	78.7
3,595	30.1	14.0	0.8	388	44.8
6,240	13.0	8.3	0.6	634	95.1
13,496	38.5	9.8	12.2	1,952	45.3
6,236	36.2	15.1	1.2	807	48.3
2,279	1.7	1.2	0.4	210	103.9

Table 32
Number of Higher Education Institutions

	All Institutions[1]			Public		
	Total, 1997-98	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total, 1997-98	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	3,621	2,247	1,374	1,626	603	1,023
SREB states	1,139	658	481	619	225	394
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.5	29.3	35.0	38.1	37.3	38.5
Alabama	76	37	39	49	18	31
Arkansas	39	20	19	26	10	16
Delaware	9	6	3	5	2	3
Florida	110	70	40	39	10	29
Georgia	118	59	59	72	20	52
Kentucky	57	36	21	22	8	14
Louisiana	34	27	7	20	14	6
Maryland	56	33	23	33	13	20
Mississippi	45	21	24	31	9	22
North Carolina	121	59	62	74	16	58
Oklahoma	44	26	18	29	14	15
South Carolina	59	34	25	33	12	21
Tennessee	76	54	22	24	10	14
Texas	178	97	81	107	41	66
Virginia	89	56	33	39	15	24
West Virginia	28	23	5	16	13	3

[1] Includes all institutions classified by the National Center for Education Statistics as "of collegiate nature" (assigned FICE codes). Proprietary (for-profit) institutions are listed as private colleges. No units that are administrative only are included in the counts. The counts are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia; service schools and outlying territories are excluded.

[2] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. Historically black institutions are included with predominantly black category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 32
continued

Private			Predominantly Black[2]			Historically Black[2]		
Total, 1997-98	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total, 1997-98	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total, 1997-98	Four-Year	Two-Year
1,995	1,644	351	147	102	45	102	89	13
520	433	87	114	82	32	93	81	12
26.1	26.3	24.8	77.6	80.4	71.1	91.2	91.0	92.3
27	19	8	15	9	6	13	9	4
13	10	3	4	3	1	4	3	1
4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
71	60	11	6	4	2	4	4	0
46	39	7	23	12	11	10	10	0
35	28	7	0	0	0	1	1	0
14	13	1	6	5	1	6	5	1
23	20	3	7	5	2	4	4	0
14	12	2	8	5	3	8	5	3
47	43	4	13	11	2	11	11	0
15	12	3	1	1	0	1	1	0
26	22	4	9	6	3	8	6	2
52	44	8	7	6	1	6	6	0
71	56	15	9	9	0	9	8	1
50	41	9	5	5	0	5	5	0
12	10	2	0	0	0	2	2	0

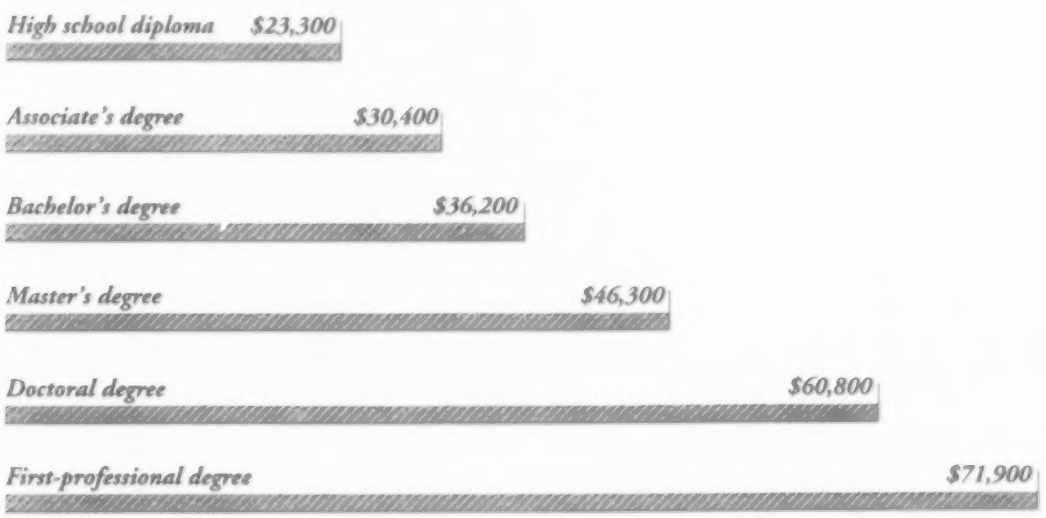
The SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin*, which contains updated and expanded information. SREB data are also available on the Internet at www.sreb.org.

College Degrees, Earnings and Economic Competition

Education pays. The latest comparisons of college graduates' and high school graduates' annual earnings dramatically confirm the economic value of a college degree. Those holding associate's degrees earned an average of $7,100 more each year than did people with only a high school diploma. Those with bachelor's degrees earned $12,900 more each year. Annual earnings were $23,000 higher for those with master's degrees, $37,500 higher for those with doctoral degrees and $48,600 higher for those with professional degrees.

Annual Earnings by Education Level

United States, 1996

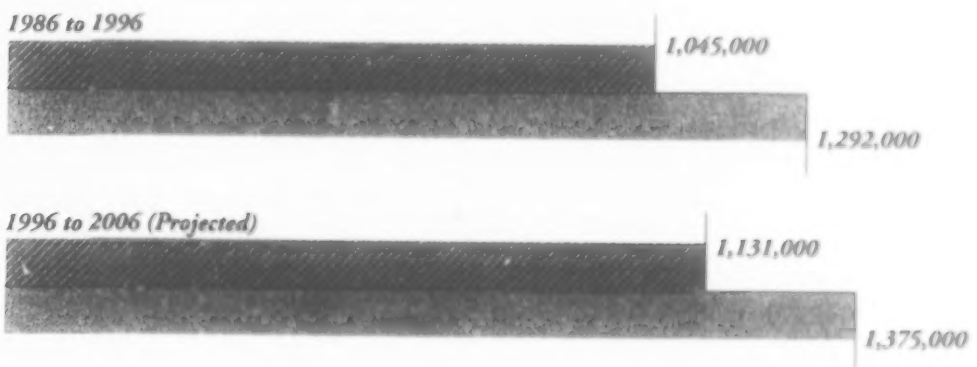


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The economic advantage of having a college degree is a very good bet, if not a certainty, in an increasingly competitive job market. According to the latest projections, job openings that require at least a bachelor's degree are expected to grow faster than any other type of job between 1996 and 2006. For example, jobs requiring college degrees are projected to increase more than 27 percent; overall, job openings are expected to increase about 14 percent. However, from 1986 to 1996 there were about 247,000 more college-educated workers entering the job market than there were openings. The job market for college graduates is expected to remain equally competitive between 1996 and 2006.

In addition, unemployment rates are lower for people with higher educational attainment. In 1996 the unemployment rate of people without high school diplomas was more than 8 percent, compared with about 5 percent for high school graduates. For those with associate's degrees the unemployment rate was about 3 percent, and for people with bachelor's degrees it was about 2 percent.

Job Supply and Demand for College Graduates,
United States



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Associate's Degrees

Public and private colleges and universities in the United States awarded more than 37,500 more associate's degrees in 1995-96 than in 1991-92. Nearly 44 percent of this growth occurred in the SREB region. The number of associate's degrees awarded in the SREB region increased by 11 percent, outpacing the national increase of 7 percent. The percentage of associate's degrees earned by women in the SREB region declined from almost 69 percent to 62 percent.

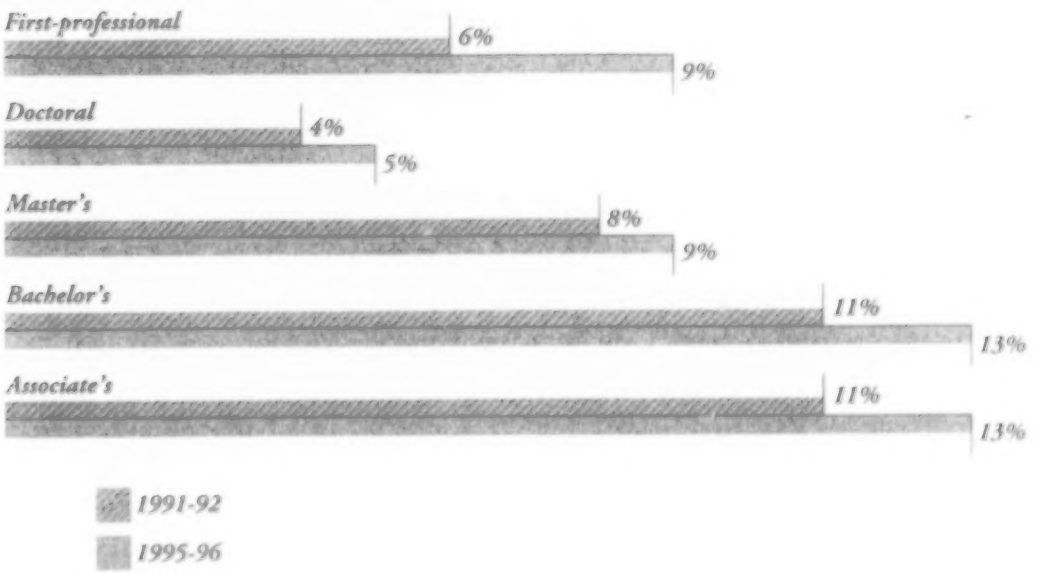
Over the same period, the percentage of associate's degrees earned by black students rose from about 11 percent to 13 percent in the SREB region. Nationally, the proportion earned by black students rose from 8 percent to 9 percent. In 1995-96, Hispanic students earned 7 percent of the associate's degrees both in the nation and in the SREB region. About 89 percent of the Hispanic students earning associate's degrees were in Florida and Texas. Hispanic students made up almost 12 percent of those earning associate's degrees in Florida and more than 19 percent in Texas in 1995-96.

Bachelor's Degrees

In 1995-96 almost 1.2 million bachelor's degrees were awarded in the United States — an increase of 1 percent since 1991-92. The increase was nearly 8 percent in the SREB region. Almost all of the nation's growth in bachelor's degrees since 1991-92 occurred in the SREB region. Women earned 56 percent of bachelor's degrees in the region in 1995-96 and 55 percent of bachelor's degrees in the nation. The proportion of women earning bachelor's degrees increased by about one percentage point from 1991-92 to 1995-96.

The number of black students earning bachelor's degrees increased 25 percent nationally from 1991-92 to 1995-96. In the SREB region the increase was almost 32 percent — 11,600 additional graduates. These rates of increase outpaced the overall growth rate in bachelor's degrees awarded, so the share of bachelor's degrees earned by black students also increased. Nationwide, black students earned almost 8 percent of the bachelor's degrees, compared with 6 percent in 1991-92. In the SREB region, the figure rose from about 11 percent in 1991-92 to more than 13 percent in 1995-96. Predominantly or historically black colleges and universities, which enroll about one-third of the black students, awarded almost half of the bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region.

Percent of Degrees Earned by Black Students,
SREB States

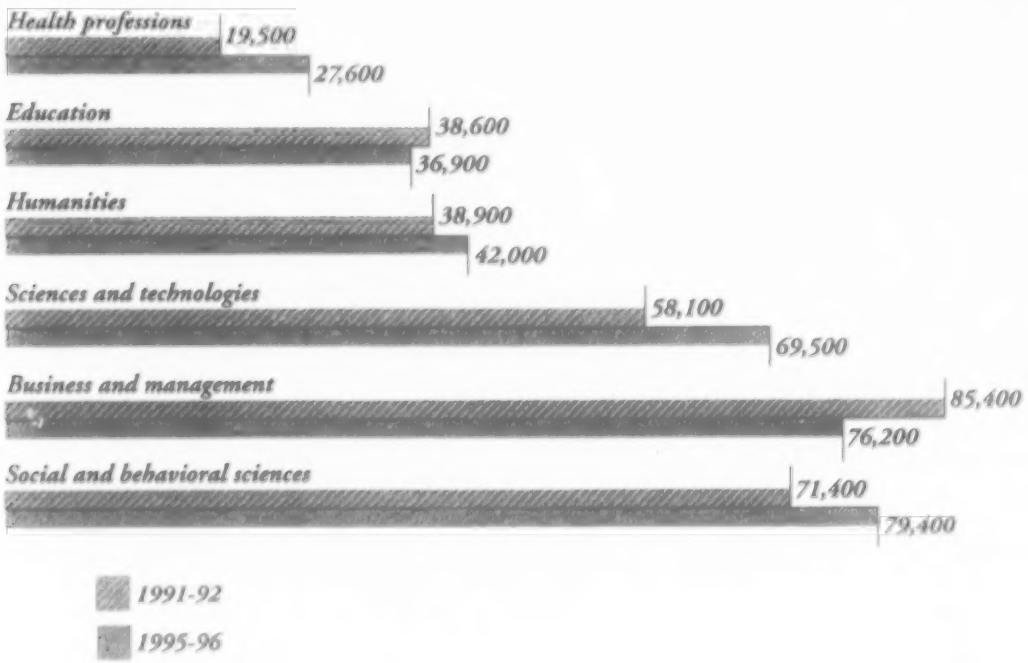


Source: National Center for Education Statistics

By 1995-96, Hispanic students' share of bachelor's degrees had increased to almost 5 percent nationally and to more than 5 percent in the SREB region. Hispanic students earned less than 3 percent of the bachelor's degrees in every SREB state except Florida and Texas.

From 1991-92 to 1995-96, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in education fell 2 percent nationwide and more than 4 percent in the SREB region. The decline in the SREB region can be attributed mostly to policy changes in Tennessee, Texas and Virginia that require prospective schoolteachers to major in a discipline such as biology, rather than in education. Over the same period, there were record increases in allied health and health sciences — 36 percent nationally and almost

Trends in Bachelor's Degrees Earned, *SREB States*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

42 percent in the SREB region. Degrees in business and management fell about 11 percent both in the nation and in the SREB region. Bachelor's degrees in humanities increased 1 percent nationally and 8 percent regionally in that period; in social and behavioral sciences the national growth rate was 5 percent, compared with 11 percent in the SREB region.

Degrees in sciences and technologies increased almost 13 percent nationally and almost 20 percent regionally. In "high-tech" fields, such as computer science, the number of bachelor's degrees fell nationally but rose in six SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia). Undergraduate degrees in engineering increased nationally and in 12 SREB states. Bachelor's degrees in engineering-related technologies fell nationally but rose in nine SREB states (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee and West Virginia). The number of bachelor's degrees in mathematics declined in the nation and in all but three SREB states (Maryland, Texas and West Virginia).

Master's Degrees

From 1991-92 to 1995-96, the number of master's degrees awarded in the SREB region grew 21 percent, compared with a national growth rate of 16 percent. In 1995-96, women earned 57 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and 56 percent in the nation, up from 56 percent and 54 percent, respectively, in 1991-92.

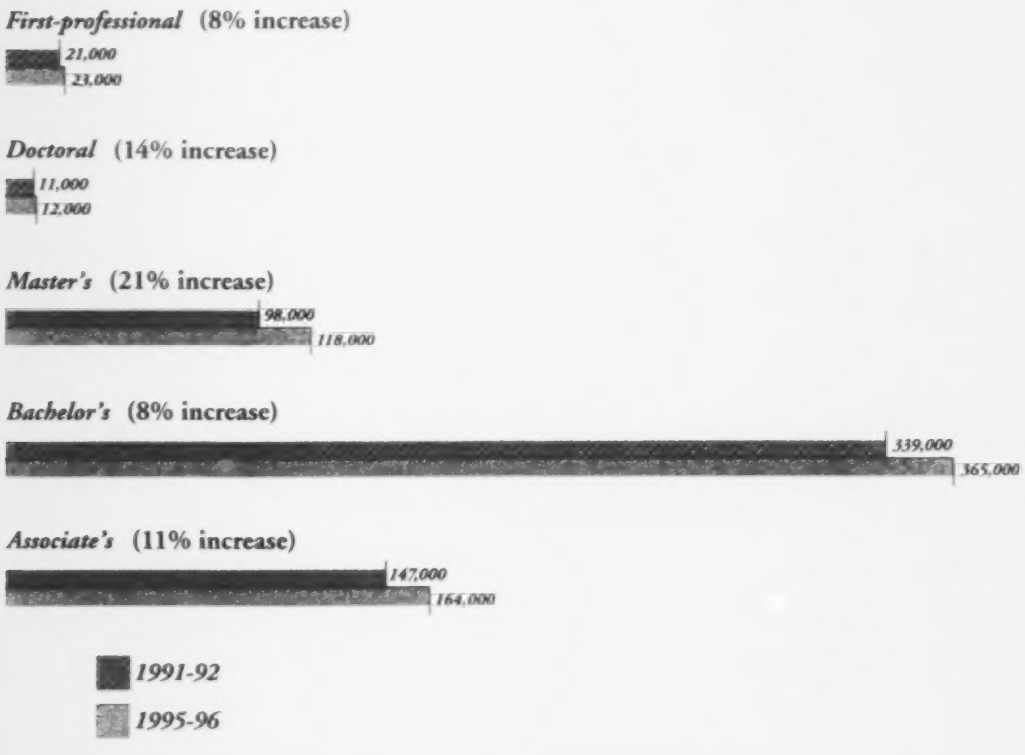
There have been significant increases since 1991-92 in the number of black students earning master's degrees — an increase of 42 percent in the nation and 46 percent in the SREB region. Black students received 9 percent of the master's degrees awarded in the SREB region and 6 percent of those awarded in the United States in 1995-96. Hispanic students earned 3.7 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and 3.4 percent in the nation.

The number of master's degrees earned increased in all broad fields of study from 1991-92 to 1995-96. Education remained the largest field of study for master's degrees; that field accounted for about 30 percent of all master's degrees in the SREB region in 1995-96. Allied health and health sciences again saw the largest increase. The number of master's degrees in that field increased 50 percent in the United States and more than 53 percent in the SREB region.

Doctoral Degrees

Between 1991-92 and 1995-96 the number of doctoral degrees awarded increased about 10 percent in the nation and almost 14 percent in the SREB region. In 1995-96, women received more than 40 percent of the doctorates in the region — up from about 38 percent in 1991-92. In 1995-96, 1,571 black students earned doctoral degrees nationwide —

Degrees Earned, Public and Private Colleges, *SREB States*



DEGREES

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

369 more than in 1991-92. In the SREB region the number earned grew by 107 to 570. Black students earned 3.5 percent of all doctoral degrees in the country and 4.6 percent in the SREB region.

In 1995-96, students from foreign countries earned about 26 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and almost 24 percent of those awarded in the SREB region. While these overall percentages are lower than they were in 1991-92, foreign students accounted for more than half of the doctoral degrees in some fields, such as engineering.

From 1991-92 to 1995-96, the number of doctorates earned in the field of humanities rose almost 18 percent in the nation and almost 23 percent in the SREB region. The regional increase in social and behavioral sciences was also about 23 percent, compared with a national increase of about 15 percent. While the number of doctoral degrees awarded in education declined nationwide by nearly 3 percent, it remained about the same in the SREB region. The number of doctorates in allied health and health sciences grew the fastest — 27 percent nationally and almost 24 percent regionally. The number of doctorates in sciences and technologies grew about 11 percent in the nation and 15 percent in the SREB region.

First-Professional Degrees

The number of first-professional degrees in fields such as law, medicine and dentistry increased almost 3 percent nationally and 8 percent regionally. In 1995-96, women received almost 42 percent of first-professional degrees nationally and almost 40 percent regionally. Between 1991-92 and 1995-96, the number of first-professional degrees awarded to black students rose by about 1,370 in the nation and by 720 in the SREB region. In 1995-96, black graduates accounted for more than 6 percent of those receiving professional degrees in the nation and almost 9 percent of degree recipients in the SREB region. Hispanic students earn about 4 percent of first-professional degrees in the nation and nearly 5 percent in the SREB region.

Table 33
Degrees Conferred by Public Colleges, Universities and Vocational/Technical Institutes

	1996-97				
	Associate's	Other Less Than Four-Year[1]	Bachelor's	Master's[2]	Doctoral
SREB states[3]	142,716	92,501	274,378	90,221	9,837
Alabama	7,397	5,743	16,952	6,547	555
Arkansas	2,837	2,481	7,403	2,238	175
Florida	37,631	11,982	33,188	9,166	1,054
Georgia	6,663	12,711	19,711	7,968	692
Kentucky	5,078	—	12,122	3,988	303
Louisiana	2,951	4,267	14,167	4,025	347
Maryland	7,630	1,471	16,036	4,963	591
Mississippi	5,650	2,102	8,348	2,768	328
North Carolina	14,816	11,493	23,462	7,811	839
Oklahoma	6,414	489	12,610	3,316	385
South Carolina	5,563	3,773	11,632	4,278	398
Tennessee	5,944	17,259	13,487	4,743	481
Texas	22,454	15,413	55,699	17,365	2,424
Virginia	9,461	3,221	22,685	8,921	1,122
West Virginia	2,227	96	6,876	2,124	143

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Includes certificates requiring less than two years of study and certificates requiring two — but less than four — years of study.

[2] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

[3] Delaware is not included in figures.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 34
Associate's Degrees* Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities, 1995-96			Percent Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1991-92	1995-96
United States	546,234	210,920	335,314	7.4	66.1	61.4
SREB states	163,589	61,936	101,653	11.1	68.7	62.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	29.9	29.4	30.3			
Alabama	8,261	2,946	5,315	13.8	77.0	64.3
Arkansas	2,974	914	2,060	14.7	69.3	69.3
Delaware	1,182	406	776	2.6	58.9	65.7
Florida	42,579	17,406	25,173	9.0	68.0	59.1
Georgia	9,524	3,459	6,065	12.3	71.3	63.7
Kentucky	6,620	1,849	4,771	11.6	76.5	72.1
Louisiana	4,292	1,631	2,661	61.4	65.8	62.0
Maryland	8,589	3,008	5,581	5.2	68.6	65.0
Mississippi	5,909	1,849	4,060	8.8	76.8	68.7
North Carolina	13,917	4,644	9,273	17.3	72.9	66.6
Oklahoma	6,109	2,338	3,771	-1.1	62.6	61.7
South Carolina	6,465	2,708	3,757	4.4	71.2	58.1
Tennessee	7,080	2,542	4,538	6.3	75.0	64.1
Texas	26,133	11,082	15,051	13.3	59.7	57.6
Virginia	11,143	4,180	6,963	14.5	73.3	62.5
West Virginia	2,812	974	1,838	0.3	67.3	65.4

* Does not include certificates, diplomas or other nondegree awards.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts, 1969 to 1990* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992); National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 35

Associate's Degrees[1] Awarded to Black Students

	1995-96 Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	1995-96 Percent by Predominantly Black[2] Institutions	Percent Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent of Total Associate's Degrees 1991-92	Percent of Total Associate's Degrees 1995-96
United States	49,442	12.2	27.7	8.0	9.1
SREB states	21,426	14.4	29.0	11.4	13.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	43.3				
Alabama	1,585	31.5	27.6	17.3	19.2
Arkansas	262	22.9	9.6	9.7	8.8
Delaware	127	NA	12.4	9.8	10.7
Florida	4,032	2.1	37.8	7.6	9.5
Georgia	2,017	28.8	28.8	18.6	21.2
Kentucky	380	NA	24.2	5.2	5.7
Louisiana	902	21.6	59.9	21.7	21.0
Maryland	1,365	48.4	19.7	14.0	15.9
Mississippi	1,370	11.0	10.0	23.0	23.2
North Carolina	2,118	6.8	49.3	12.0	15.2
Oklahoma	356	NA	-5.8	6.1	5.8
South Carolina	1,224	17.9	5.9	19.1	18.9
Tennessee	965	33.3	21.5	12.3	13.6
Texas	2,960	0.8	36.5	9.5	11.3
Virginia	1,688	8.7	35.0	12.8	15.1
West Virginia	75	NA	-21.9	3.5	2.7

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Does not include certificates, diplomas or other nondegree awards.

[2] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

DEGREES

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Table 36

Associate's Degrees* Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic Students			Foreign Students		
		Percent of Total Associate's Degrees			Percent of Total Associate's Degrees	
	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96
United States	37,762	7.2	6.9	10,226	1.7	1.9
SREB states	11,396	6.7	7.0	1,796	1.1	1.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.2			17.6		
Alabama	67	0.6	0.8	46	0.3	0.6
Arkansas	20	0.5	0.7	21	0.3	0.7
Delaware	14	0.9	1.2	8	1.0	0.7
Florida	5,070	12.4	11.9	946	2.0	2.2
Georgia	156	1.5	1.6	118	1.2	1.2
Kentucky	25	0.5	0.4	31	0.3	0.5
Louisiana	146	2.5	3.4	22	0.3	0.5
Maryland	156	1.4	1.8	163	1.1	1.9
Mississippi	26	0.4	0.4	9	0.2	0.2
North Carolina	151	0.7	1.1	7	1.2	0.1
Oklahoma	114	1.6	1.9	24	0.8	0.4
South Carolina	51	0.9	0.8	45	0.6	0.7
Tennessee	63	1.3	0.9	25	0.4	0.4
Texas	5,068	17.2	19.4	249	1.0	1.0
Virginia	260	2.0	2.3	70	0.8	0.6
West Virginia	9	0.3	0.3	12	1.1	0.4

* Does not include certificates, diplomas or other nondegree awards.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 37
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities, 1995-96			Percent Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1991-92	1995-96
United States	1,163,763	520,839	642,924	1.2	54.3	55.2
SREB states	364,531	160,053	204,478	7.5	55.2	56.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.3	30.7	31.8			
Alabama	20,139	8,798	11,341	2.6	55.3	56.3
Arkansas	9,099	3,874	5,225	11.9	56.6	57.4
Delaware	4,384	1,796	2,588	7.5	59.2	59.0
Florida	46,374	21,272	25,102	12.9	53.7	54.1
Georgia	27,446	11,712	15,734	16.8	55.7	57.3
Kentucky	14,680	6,421	8,259	5.9	56.8	56.3
Louisiana	17,989	7,519	10,470	5.9	56.9	58.2
Maryland	19,949	8,550	11,399	-1.8	56.6	57.1
Mississippi	9,989	4,276	5,713	-0.6	59.0	57.2
North Carolina	32,795	14,263	18,532	6.4	55.7	56.5
Oklahoma	14,422	6,395	8,027	-0.8	54.3	55.7
South Carolina	15,671	6,776	8,895	10.2	56.1	56.8
Tennessee	20,659	9,137	11,522	7.9	54.3	55.8
Texas	70,765	31,456	39,309	10.0	53.3	55.5
Virginia	31,588	13,679	17,909	4.2	57.0	56.7
West Virginia	8,582	4,129	4,453	4.8	52.8	51.9

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts, 1969 to 1990* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992); National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 38
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1995-96 Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	1995-96 Percent by Predominantly Black* Institutions	Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees 1991-92	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees 1995-96
United States	89,247	30.8	25.2	6.3	7.7
SREB states	47,955	47.7	31.8	10.8	13.2
SREB states as a percentage of nation	53.7				
Alabama	3,798	53.1	39.7	13.9	18.9
Arkansas	954	47.1	20.8	9.8	10.5
Delaware	408	52.0	24.8	8.0	9.3
Florida	5,023	34.5	50.9	8.2	10.8
Georgia	5,379	52.9	42.2	16.1	19.6
Kentucky	720	NA	27.9	4.1	4.9
Louisiana	4,281	66.3	29.6	19.7	23.8
Maryland	3,320	47.0	25.0	13.1	16.6
Mississippi	2,457	60.6	16.1	21.1	24.6
North Carolina	5,653	61.2	20.5	15.2	17.2
Oklahoma	824	27.2	17.0	4.8	5.7
South Carolina	2,768	42.8	32.2	14.7	17.7
Tennessee	2,428	41.4	36.9	9.4	11.8
Texas	5,193	27.7	38.7	5.8	7.3
Virginia	4,445	54.0	25.4	11.7	14.1
West Virginia	304	NA	30.5	2.8	3.5

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

* Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 39

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic Students			Foreign Students		
		Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees			Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees	
	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96
United States	56,799	4.7	4.9	37,932	2.5	3.3
SREB states	18,934	3.9	5.2	9,714	2.1	2.7
SREB states as a percentage of nation	33.3			25.6		
Alabama	136	0.6	0.7	481	2.0	2.4
Arkansas	64	0.4	0.7	402	1.9	4.4
Delaware	38	1.1	0.9	59	0.9	1.3
Florida	5,377	9.4	11.6	1,852	3.2	4.0
Georgia	417	1.2	1.5	710	1.6	2.6
Kentucky	68	0.6	0.5	364	1.4	2.5
Louisiana	367	1.7	2.0	423	2.3	2.4
Maryland	410	1.9	2.1	612	2.3	3.1
Mississippi	53	0.3	0.5	136	0.9	1.4
North Carolina	360	0.7	1.1	422	0.8	1.3
Oklahoma	261	1.4	1.8	1,037	4.0	7.2
South Carolina	127	0.4	0.8	232	1.2	1.5
Tennessee	163	0.8	0.8	393	1.2	1.9
Texas	10,506	11.1	14.8	1,852	3.0	2.6
Virginia	538	1.2	1.7	546	1.5	1.7
West Virginia	49	0.4	0.6	193	1.9	2.2

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 40
Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Increase, 1991-92 to 1995-96
United States	160,354	1.1	265,110	5.2	224,878	12.6
SREB states	42,039	8.1	79,389	11.2	69,466	19.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	26.2		29.9		30.9	
Alabama	1,459	-6.0	3,600	11.5	3,944	8.1
Arkansas	802	19.7	1,499	19.7	1,671	27.7
Delaware	354	-14.3	1,163	-6.2	730	7.7
Florida	5,317	15.7	10,011	23.6	7,319	21.8
Georgia	3,139	22.0	5,428	24.0	5,557	22.4
Kentucky	1,559	10.5	3,262	16.8	2,701	14.4
Louisiana	2,440	5.9	3,531	10.3	3,663	27.1
Maryland	2,160	-10.4	4,949	-1.8	3,615	8.9
Mississippi	848	18.9	1,876	15.0	2,064	20.5
North Carolina	3,526	-8.6	9,145	9.7	6,822	28.0
Oklahoma	1,412	6.5	2,480	4.0	2,699	13.3
South Carolina	2,170	6.1	3,156	3.8	3,061	30.1
Tennessee	2,569	20.0	4,526	14.8	3,963	15.0
Texas	8,192	15.1	13,974	7.2	13,675	17.1
Virginia	5,414	6.9	8,981	6.7	6,537	23.2
West Virginia	678	-2.3	1,808	32.6	1,445	27.2

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts and general studies; philosophy and religion; theology; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (ethnic, cultural and area studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agribusiness and agricultural production and agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; vocational home economics; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; and transportation and moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (all subfields).

Not included were awards in communications; communications technologies; consumer, personal and miscellaneous services; industrial arts; military sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; parks, recreation, leisure and fitness; law; library sciences; basic skills; citizenship and civic activities; health-related activities; and interpersonal skills and personal awareness.

Table 40
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences	
1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96
230,711	-11.2	105,692	-2.1	84,184	36.4
76,163	-10.8	36,864	-4.4	27,594	41.5
33.0		34.9		32.8	
4,849	-11.6	3,091	-3.3	2,140	54.6
1,953	-4.9	1,820	3.2	902	47.4
1,058	7.2	614	26.6	303	90.6
12,320	-3.1	5,524	6.4	2,965	71.8
5,868	-6.3	3,863	28.9	1,886	60.1
2,352	-18.4	2,280	1.3	1,413	41.9
3,286	-13.3	2,271	0.4	1,964	30.0
2,871	-19.6	1,550	9.6	1,304	16.3
2,070	-27.8	1,422	-18.6	1,090	38.3
5,602	-16.7	3,243	1.8	2,131	38.6
3,009	-19.8	3,044	11.0	1,055	-2.6
3,381	-17.5	2,135	35.5	1,028	70.8
4,239	-10.7	1,289	-47.3	1,769	60.4
16,031	-6.3	2,708	-27.8	4,856	33.0
5,743	-10.8	900	-60.8	1,863	39.4
1,531	-21.0	1,110	-11.3	925	30.3

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

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Table 41

Master's Degrees* Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities, 1995-96			Percent Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1991-92	1995-96
United States	423,965	185,049	238,916	16.0	54.4	56.4
SREB states	118,308	50,584	67,724	21.2	55.6	57.2
SREB states as a percentage of nation	27.9	27.3	28.3			
Alabama	6,943	2,509	4,434	19.2	59.8	63.9
Arkansas	2,020	819	1,201	11.1	59.3	59.5
Delaware	1,250	541	709	47.9	57.8	56.7
Florida	15,641	7,119	8,522	29.1	53.1	54.5
Georgia	10,119	3,897	6,222	29.2	58.7	61.5
Kentucky	4,695	1,617	3,078	13.0	61.3	65.6
Louisiana	5,345	2,244	3,101	22.4	57.8	58.0
Maryland	9,953	4,404	5,549	31.2	55.5	55.8
Mississippi	2,853	1,172	1,681	8.5	58.5	58.9
North Carolina	8,015	3,425	4,590	17.3	56.7	57.3
Oklahoma	3,856	1,841	2,015	-9.7	51.4	52.3
South Carolina	4,763	1,846	2,917	20.8	61.4	61.2
Tennessee	6,489	2,613	3,876	29.3	59.7	59.7
Texas	22,884	10,700	12,184	15.5	50.6	53.2
Virginia	11,275	4,862	6,413	30.6	55.5	56.9
West Virginia	2,207	975	1,232	14.9	57.8	55.8

* Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts, 1969 to 1990* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992); National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 42

Master's Degrees[1] Awarded to Black Students

	1995-96 Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	1995-96 Percent by Predominantly Black[2] Institutions	Percent Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent of Total Master's Degrees 1991-92	Percent of Total Master's Degrees 1995-96
United States	25,605	16.6	41.6	5.2	6.0
SREB states	10,692	30.4	45.6	7.6	9.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	41.8				
Alabama	1,029	26.9	58.6	11.2	14.8
Arkansas	120	6.7	13.2	5.8	5.9
Delaware	145	42.1	74.7	9.8	11.6
Florida	1,261	13.6	47.0	7.1	8.1
Georgia	1,313	30.5	49.0	11.3	13.0
Kentucky	154	NA	28.3	3.0	3.3
Louisiana	818	57.5	65.9	11.5	15.3
Maryland	1,195	35.2	95.3	8.1	12.0
Mississippi	485	42.5	7.5	17.1	17.0
North Carolina	769	43.6	44.0	7.8	9.6
Oklahoma	175	6.3	1.2	4.0	4.5
South Carolina	422	21.8	40.2	7.6	8.9
Tennessee	572	25.3	17.2	9.8	8.8
Texas	1,259	30.7	30.7	4.9	5.5
Virginia	917	29.2	55.2	6.8	8.1
West Virginia	58	NA	45.0	2.1	2.6

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

[2] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 43
Master's Degrees* Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Increase, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96
United States	32,273	8.6	61,225	26.4	64,271	12.4
SREB states	7,900	11.3	15,473	29.8	18,131	18.2
SREB states as a percentage of nation	24.5		25.3		28.2	
Alabama	239	19.5	785	15.3	828	6.3
Arkansas	94	-2.1	288	29.1	254	35.1
Delaware	82	-28.1	203	31.8	185	59.5
Florida	592	15.9	2,081	61.3	2,200	32.4
Georgia	444	79.0	977	36.1	1,413	29.8
Kentucky	381	-29.7	800	25.8	453	5.8
Louisiana	415	-20.5	937	42.6	890	37.8
Maryland	697	13.3	1,547	14.3	1,632	11.6
Mississippi	144	-4.6	313	14.7	398	0.8
North Carolina	634	20.5	1,030	25.2	1,355	21.6
Oklahoma	231	5.5	792	19.6	601	-10.8
South Carolina	326	10.9	524	47.6	670	25.9
Tennessee	441	16.7	643	14.4	808	20.1
Texas	2,111	31.4	2,794	32.2	4,041	11.5
Virginia	944	-2.2	1,515	26.5	1,971	19.2
West Virginia	125	10.6	244	11.9	432	42.1

* Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts and general studies; philosophy and religion; theology; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (ethnic, cultural and area studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agribusiness and agricultural production and agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources, architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; vocational home economics; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; and transportation and moving); education (all subfields); and allied health and health sciences (all subfields).

Table 43
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences	
1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96
95,856	12.7	115,621	17.0	35,406	50.0
26,853	20.1	34,979	17.4	10,401	53.4
28.0		30.3		29.4	
1,044	1.3	3,246	30.3	606	32.6
275	-8.3	783	-4.5	264	118.2
333	99.4	293	38.2	92	61.4
5,072	23.3	3,810	15.1	1,283	72.9
2,243	25.8	3,807	18.3	985	89.4
387	14.5	1,940	10.6	502	115.5
910	10.3	1,349	16.2	609	78.1
3,025	65.9	1,878	45.4	836	35.1
459	0.7	1,185	3.1	252	60.5
1,789	12.2	1,918	5.0	877	31.1
927	-9.0	1,145	-17.3	51	-72.6
826	3.9	1,670	16.0	483	36.4
1,238	48.3	2,454	19.8	650	101.9
5,803	10.3	5,244	11.9	1,828	40.8
2,233	28.4	3,506	56.2	864	47.7
289	4.7	751	-0.8	219	85.6

Not included were awards in communications; communications technologies; consumer, personal and miscellaneous services; industrial arts; military sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; parks, recreation, leisure and fitness; law; library sciences; basic skills; citizenship and civic activities; health-related activities; and interpersonal skills and personal awareness.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 44
Master's Degrees* Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic Students			Foreign Students		
		Percent of Total Master's Degrees			Percent of Total Master's Degrees	
	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96
United States	14,357	3.1	3.4	49,371	11.6	11.6
SREB states	4,382	2.8	3.7	11,650	9.5	9.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.5			23.6		
Alabama	57	0.9	0.8	460	8.6	6.6
Arkansas	6	1.4	0.3	172	4.3	8.5
Delaware	18	1.1	1.4	151	9.0	12.1
Florida	1,485	7.1	9.5	1,488	8.7	9.5
Georgia	151	1.1	1.5	774	7.6	7.6
Kentucky	28	0.7	0.6	294	5.2	6.3
Louisiana	105	1.8	2.0	797	12.3	14.9
Maryland	192	1.1	1.9	879	10.1	8.8
Mississippi	10	0.3	0.4	256	6.3	9.0
North Carolina	99	0.6	1.2	568	7.4	7.1
Oklahoma	58	1.1	1.5	789	19.8	20.5
South Carolina	25	0.7	0.5	480	9.7	10.1
Tennessee	38	0.6	0.6	490	4.5	7.6
Texas	1,940	6.3	8.5	3,153	13.0	13.8
Virginia	154	0.9	1.4	706	7.5	6.3
West Virginia	16	0.6	0.7	193	6.9	8.7

* Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 45
Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities, 1995-96			Percent Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1991-92	1995-96
United States	44,672	26,850	17,822	9.7	37.2	39.9
SREB states	12,425	7,429	4,996	13.8	37.9	40.2
SREB states as a percentage of nation	27.8	27.7	28.0			
Alabama	533	321	212	42.5	36.1	39.8
Arkansas	148	75	73	32.1	33.0	49.3
Delaware	182	114	68	9.0	23.4	37.4
Florida	1,758	962	796	22.9	42.2	45.3
Georgia	997	604	393	13.3	37.5	39.4
Kentucky	401	245	156	28.9	37.3	38.9
Louisiana	519	313	206	22.7	35.7	39.7
Maryland	922	540	382	-0.6	40.3	41.4
Mississippi	367	220	147	21.5	31.1	40.1
North Carolina	1,047	608	439	13.4	38.1	41.9
Oklahoma	358	225	133	-10.1	34.9	37.2
South Carolina	441	248	193	17.9	39.6	43.8
Tennessee	707	410	297	-4.6	44.3	42.0
Texas	2,864	1,830	1,034	15.4	34.7	36.1
Virginia	1,061	636	425	10.2	39.0	40.1
West Virginia	120	78	42	3.4	45.7	35.0

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts, 1969 to 1990* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992), National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

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Table 46
Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1995-96 Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	1995-96 Percent by Predominantly Black* Institutions	Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent of Total Doctoral Degrees 1991-92	Percent of Total Doctoral Degrees 1995-96
United States	1,571	10.6	369	3.0	3.5
SREB states	570	17.9	107	4.3	4.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	36.3				
Alabama	31	12.9	20	3.0	5.8
Arkansas	6	NA	4	1.8	4.1
Delaware	8	NA	0	4.8	4.4
Florida	119	1.7	36	6.1	6.8
Georgia	62	37.1	0	7.1	6.2
Kentucky	9	NA	-2	4.0	2.2
Louisiana	18	27.8	5	3.1	3.5
Maryland	33	6.1	-8	4.5	3.6
Mississippi	42	26.2	18	7.9	11.4
North Carolina	31	NA	4	2.9	3.0
Oklahoma	8	NA	-1	2.3	2.2
South Carolina	21	47.6	2	5.1	4.8
Tennessee	35	51.4	-22	7.8	5.0
Texas	72	25.0	12	2.4	2.5
Virginia	74	12.2	44	3.1	7.0
West Virginia	1	NA	-5	5.2	0.8

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

* Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 47
Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic Students			Foreign Students		
		Percent of Total Doctoral Degrees			Percent of Total Doctoral Degrees	
	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96
United States	951	2.2	2.1	11,451	26.8	25.6
SREB states	276	1.8	2.2	2,964	25.1	23.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	29.0			25.9		
Alabama	2	0.8	0.4	135	32.1	25.3
Arkansas	1	0.0*	0.7	30	17.9	20.3
Delaware	1	0.0*	0.5	57	36.5	31.3
Florida	74	4.9	4.2	326	19.5	18.5
Georgia	18	0.9	1.8	229	26.7	23.0
Kentucky	5	0.4	1.2	83	27.4	20.7
Louisiana	10	1.7	1.9	130	29.3	25.0
Maryland	13	1.4	1.4	304	29.6	33.0
Mississippi	1	1.0	0.3	70	20.5	19.1
North Carolina	16	1.0	1.5	218	21.6	20.8
Oklahoma	6	0.8	1.7	103	24.9	28.8
South Carolina	5	0.8	1.1	109	25.1	24.7
Tennessee	1	0.8	0.1	135	15.3	19.1
Texas	110	2.5	3.8	789	28.7	27.5
Virginia	13	0.4	1.2	208	23.5	19.6
West Virginia	0	0.9	0.0	38	27.8	31.7

* Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

DEGREES

Table 48
Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technologies	
	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96
United States	5,665	17.6	8,603	14.8	19,181	10.7
SREB states	1,323	22.8	2,069	23.2	5,097	14.9
SREB states as a percentage of nation	23.4		24.0		26.6	
Alabama	12	-7.7	62	34.8	225	28.6
Arkansas	8	300.0	7	-41.7	58	26.1
Delaware	9	-64.0	30	42.9	100	6.4
Florida	105	23.5	423	47.4	491	28.9
Georgia	159	26.2	146	12.3	443	28.8
Kentucky	96	35.2	57	21.3	120	14.3
Louisiana	100	38.9	82	60.8	206	3.0
Maryland	92	0.0*	143	-11.7	456	12.0
Mississippi	40	100.0	48	6.7	104	26.8
North Carolina	127	32.3	155	16.5	544	15.0
Oklahoma	31	24.0	69	25.5	147	-7.0
South Carolina	48	14.3	59	73.5	187	15.4
Tennessee	78	-3.7	119	-1.7	240	-1.2
Texas	343	35.6	404	31.6	1,294	19.5
Virginia	69	-2.8	245	17.8	445	-0.2
West Virginia	6	100.0	20	0.0*	37	-2.6

"—" indicates data not available.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no program of this type in the state.

* Indicates an increase of less than 0.1 percent.

Notes: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts and general studies; philosophy and religion; theology; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (ethnic, cultural and area studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); sciences and technologies (agribusiness and agricultural production and agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; vocational home economics; life sciences and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairs; and precision production); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; and transportation and moving); education (all subfields); and allied

Table 48
continued

Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences	
1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96
1,376	10.8	6,689	-2.5	2,116	27.4
510	7.4	2,463	0.9	732	23.6
37.1		36.8		34.6	
24	0.0*	131	92.6	47	2.2
6	-60.0	65	75.7	1	—
NA	NA	33	57.1	NA	NA
97	6.6	531	9.5	86	1.2
37	-32.7	168	-8.7	34	17.2
14	0.0*	79	146.9	30	-26.8
30	20.0	64	28.0	36	50.0
12	20.0	86	-40.7	123	17.1
29	7.4	125	5.0	8	166.7
16	23.1	120	-20.5	69	46.8
24	60.0	63	-49.6	7	-30.0
13	-35.0	94	1.1	34	70.0
57	280.0	179	-29.5	17	13.3
120	-0.8	462	0.4	190	52.0
29	3.6	224	28.7	34	3.0
2	0.0*	39	-11.4	16	77.8

Not included were awards in communications; communications technologies; consumer, personal and miscellaneous services; industrial arts; military sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; parks, recreation, leisure and fitness; law; library sciences; basic skills; citizenship and civic activities; health-related activities; and interpersonal skills and personal awareness.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

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Table 49
First-Professional Degrees Conferred by Public Universities

	1996-97				
	Law	Medicine	Dentistry	Veterinary Medicine	Other First-Professional[1]
SREB states[2]	5,961	3,665	1,019	756	1,427
Alabama	195	229	54	85	49
Arkansas	253	123	NA	NA	93
Florida	583	202	70	77	104
Georgia	402	176	51	75	36
Kentucky	404	228	106	NA	74
Louisiana	294	280	53	74	137
Maryland	548	161	91	NA	104
Mississippi	147	90	26	46	27
North Carolina	308	238	64	68	22
Oklahoma	218	132	52	67	285
South Carolina	234	209	46	NA	70
Tennessee	265	218	74	66	69
Texas	1,234	942	228	118	260
Virginia	738	309	78	80	30
West Virginia	138	128	26	NA	67

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no program of this type in the state.

[1] Includes degrees in chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy and podiatry.

[2] Delaware is not included in figures.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange.

Table 50
First-Professional Degrees* Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities, 1995-96			Percent Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1991-92	1995-96
United States	76,842	44,857	31,985	2.8	39.2	41.6
SREB states	22,743	13,693	9,050	7.7	37.6	39.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	29.6	30.5	28.3			
Alabama	1,035	600	435	21.8	35.5	42.0
Arkansas	499	275	224	37.5	26.2	44.9
Delaware	391	231	160	-32.4	60.9	40.9
Florida	2,510	1,403	1,107	8.6	43.2	44.1
Georgia	2,379	1,439	940	29.8	38.2	39.5
Kentucky	1,141	736	405	27.3	35.5	35.5
Louisiana	1,528	929	599	-2.2	32.7	39.2
Maryland	913	507	406	-3.5	44.0	44.5
Mississippi	478	299	179	-6.8	29.4	37.4
North Carolina	1,741	1,034	707	13.3	38.4	40.6
Oklahoma	699	435	264	-29.3	35.7	37.8
South Carolina	712	465	247	14.7	33.5	34.7
Tennessee	1,385	841	544	2.4	31.7	39.3
Texas	5,105	3,183	1,922	6.0	36.5	37.6
Virginia	1,877	1,104	773	15.4	41.1	41.2
West Virginia	350	212	138	6.4	31.3	39.4

* Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 51
First-Professional Degrees[1] Awarded to Black Students

	1995-96 Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	1995-96 Percent by Predominantly Black[2] Institutions	Change in Total, 1991-92 to 1995-96	Percent of Total First-Professional Degrees 1991-92	Percent of Total First-Professional Degrees 1995-96
United States	4,936	17.7	1,369	4.9	6.4
SREB states	1,961	31.0	720	6.1	8.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	39.7				
Alabama	80	23.8	20	7.1	7.7
Arkansas	33	NA	19	3.9	6.6
Delaware	9	NA	9	—	2.3
Florida	247	8.9	148	5.0	9.8
Georgia	254	40.9	109	7.9	10.7
Kentucky	46	NA	23	2.6	4.0
Louisiana	207	58.0	89	7.6	13.5
Maryland	109	NA	11	10.4	11.9
Mississippi	28	NA	1	5.3	5.9
North Carolina	177	36.2	45	8.6	10.2
Oklahoma	8	NA	-19	2.7	1.1
South Carolina	48	NA	4	7.1	6.7
Tennessee	180	52.8	51	9.5	13.0
Texas	334	42.8	103	4.8	6.5
Virginia	185	21.6	98	5.3	9.9
West Virginia	16	NA	9	2.1	4.6

"—" indicates data not available.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[2] Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 52

First-Professional Degrees[1] Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic Students			Foreign Students		
		Percent of Total First-Professional Degrees			Percent of Total First-Professional Degrees	
	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96
United States	3,395	4.7	4.4	1,648	1.8	2.1
SREB states	1,061	3.7	4.7	360	1.4	1.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	31.3			21.8		
Alabama	15	1.2	1.4	5	0.5	0.5
Arkansas	4	0.0[2]	0.8	4	0.0[2]	0.8
Delaware	4	—	1.0	—	—	0.0[2]
Florida	300	12.4	12.0	32	0.7	1.3
Georgia	57	1.6	2.4	36	1.9	1.5
Kentucky	8	0.4	0.7	17	1.0	1.5
Louisiana	62	2.5	4.1	24	0.9	1.6
Maryland	14	1.2	1.5	13	0.8	1.4
Mississippi	5	0.4	1.0	7	1.4	1.5
North Carolina	24	0.7	1.4	44	3.5	2.5
Oklahoma	10	1.7	1.4	1	0.2	0.1
South Carolina	6	0.5	0.8	13	1.6	1.8
Tennessee	11	1.4	0.8	33	1.2	2.4
Texas	516	7.5	10.1	100	2.0	2.0
Virginia	23	1.4	1.2	30	1.0	1.6
West Virginia	2	0.9	0.6	1	0.9	0.3

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[2] Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

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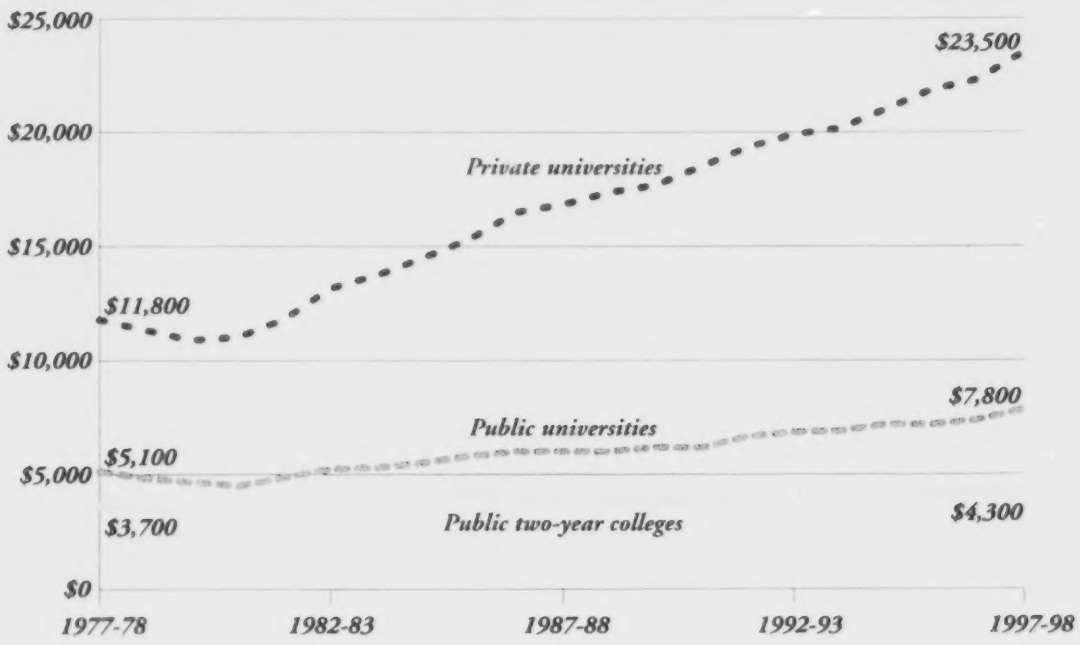
The SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin,* which contains updated and expanded information. SREB data are also available on the Internet at www.sreb.org.

Tuition and Fees

Statistics about tuition and fees are cited most often in discussions about the cost of attending college. But tuition and fees are only a fraction of the total cost. Other expenses — including housing, meals, books, supplies and transportation — account for about one-third of the total cost at private four-year colleges and universities, about 40 percent of the total cost at public two-year colleges, and almost 60 percent of the total cost at public four-year colleges and universities.

Increase in Average Annual Cost of Attending College, *United States (adjusted for inflation)*



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

When the annual cost of attending public universities is adjusted for inflation, students today are paying 53 percent more than students paid 20 years ago — $2,700 more in 1998 currency. The increase at public two-year colleges was 17 percent ($600 more). At private universities the annual cost increased by 100 percent ($11,700) over the last 20 years.

The median annual tuition and required fees for a full-time in-state undergraduate student at a public four-year college or university were $2,850 nationwide and about $2,200 in the SREB region in 1997-98. When increases in tuition and fees are adjusted for inflation, in-state students were paying 15 percent more nationally and 13 percent more in the SREB region in 1997-98 than they paid four years earlier.

A good way to measure how these cost increases may affect students' ability to pay is to relate tuition and fees increases to family incomes. The 1997-98 national median tuition at public four-year colleges and universities for in-state students was 7.8 percent of the median family income — up from 7.1 percent of family income in 1993-94. The results were similar in the SREB region, where tuition accounted for 6.9 percent of family income — up from 6.4 percent. Among SREB states, tuition and required fees at public four-year colleges and universities ranged from 10 percent of median family income in Virginia to about 5 percent of median family income in North Carolina.

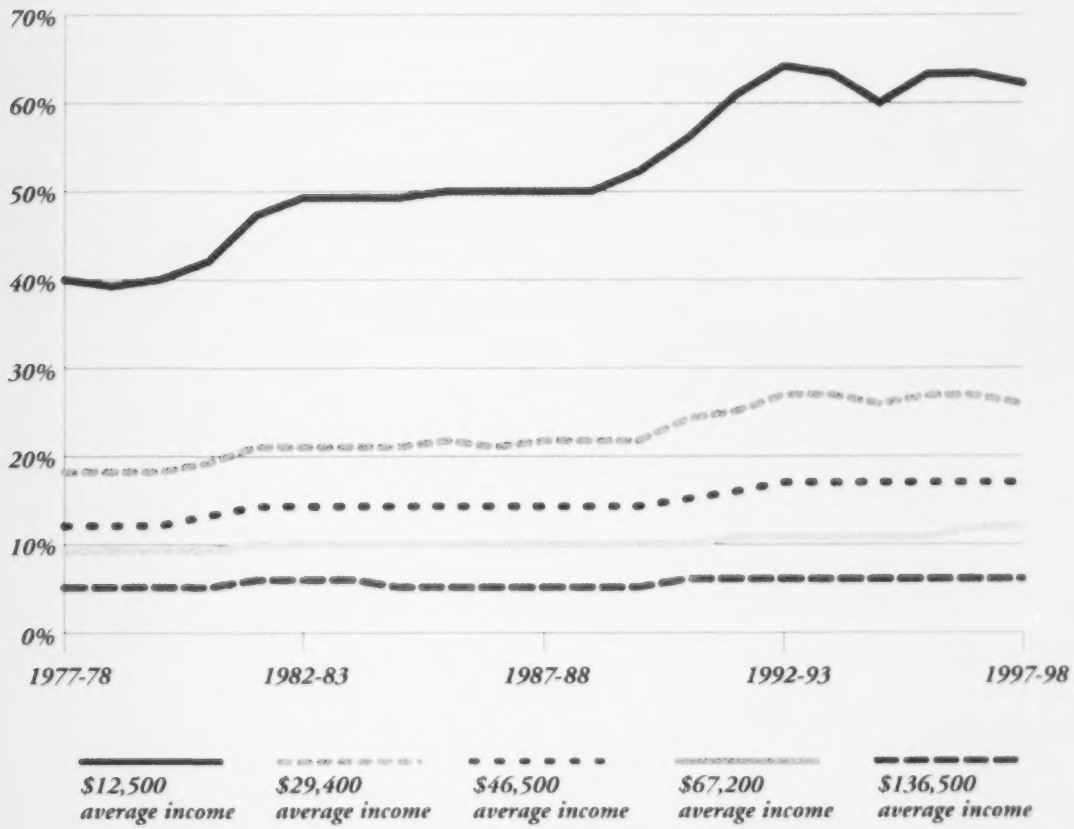
Tuition and fees for out-of-state students were about three times the tuition and fees for in-state students in 1997-98. The national median cost for out-of-state students was almost $8,000 a year. The SREB median was nearly $7,000. Out-of-state costs have been rising slightly faster than costs for in-state students.

College Attendance Costs

For families with the lowest annual incomes, the effect of the rising costs of attending college is dramatic, and the effect is sizable for middle-income families. For families in the lowest fifth of incomes (earning an average of $12,500 in 1998), one year's attendance at a public four-year college or university rose from 41 percent of their annual income to 62 percent over the last 20 years. For families with average annual earnings of about $29,400, college costs increased seven percentage points to

Proportion of Family Income Required to Pay for One Year,

Public Four-Year College or University, United States *(adjusted for inflation)*

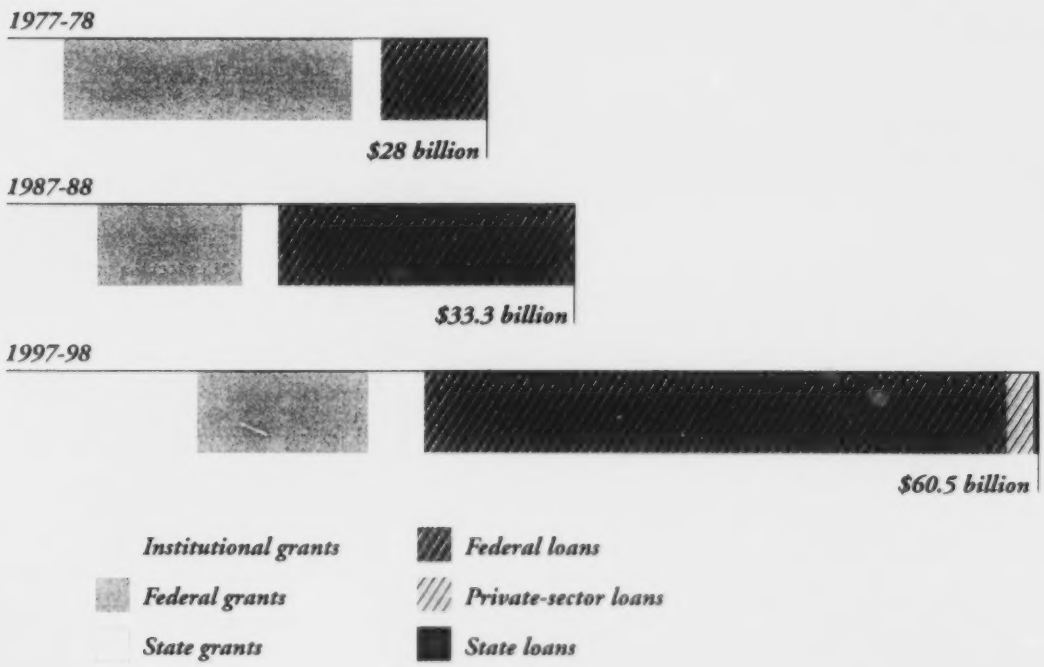


Source: Washington Office of the College Board

26 percent of income. The "cost burden" for the middle fifth of the population (those earning about $46,500) rose four percentage points to 17 percent of annual income. Increased college costs had much less effect on those in the higher income brackets, because their annual incomes grew at the highest rates. For those earning about $67,200, the increase was three percentage points to 12 percent of income. For those in the highest bracket (earning about $136,500 a year), one year's attendance at a public four-year college or university changed only one percentage point — from 5 percent of income to 6 percent.

Student Financial-Aid Trends,

United States *(adjusted for inflation)*



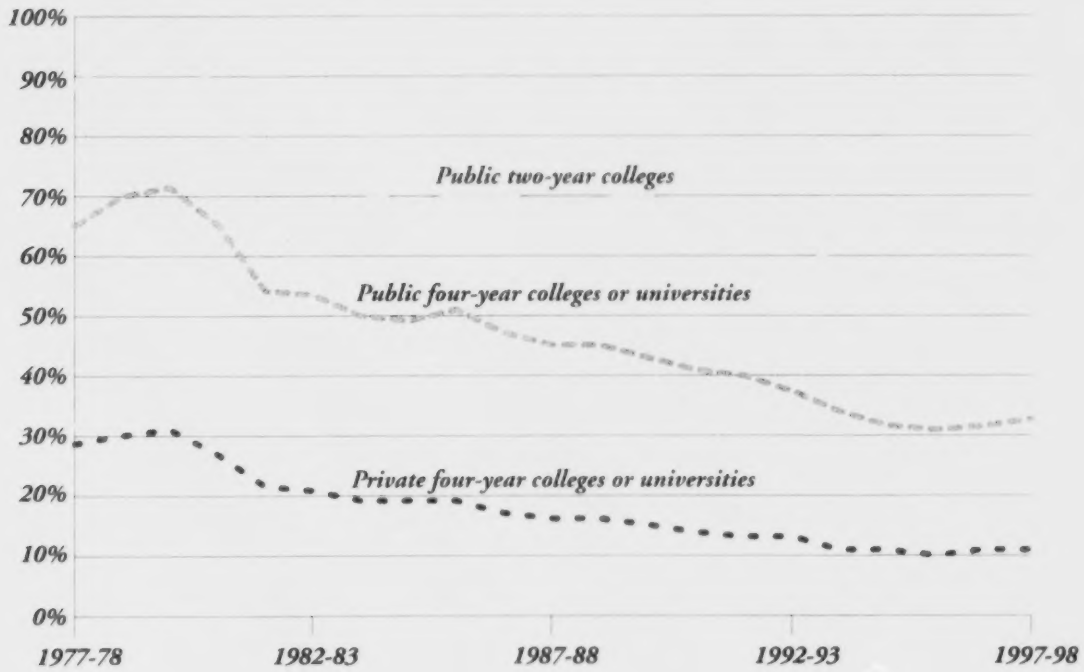
Source: Washington Office of the College Board

Student Financial Aid

Students who receive financial aid increasingly get loans instead of grants. By 1997-98, loans accounted for 59 percent of student aid. In 1977-78, 22 percent of all financial aid for students was in the form of loans. Adjusted for inflation since 1977-78, federally sponsored grants were down by $6.9 billion, federally sponsored loans increased by $27.8 billion, aid provided by colleges and universities rose by $8 billion, and state-administered grants increased by $1.6 billion.

In 1997-98, $60.5 billion in student financial aid was available in the United States, and 73 percent of it came through federally sponsored programs. Even when adjusted for inflation, this figure is 116 percent greater than the amount available in 1977-78.

Percent of College Costs Covered by Maximum Federal Pell Grant, *United States*



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Source: Thomas G. Mortenson, *Postsecondary Opportunity*, National Center for Education Statistics

In 1997-98, students attending colleges in the SREB states received a total of $2.1 billion in Pell Grants — an increase of almost 43 percent since 1989-90, compared with a national increase of 33 percent. Between 1989-90 and 1997-98, the largest increases in federal Pell Grant funding were in public colleges and universities. At the same time, the number of students getting Pell Grants grew more than 6 percent in the SREB region; the national number remained virtually unchanged.

Despite the increased funding for Pell Grants, the "buying power" of a Pell Grant fell significantly in the last 20 years. In 1977-78 the maximum Pell Grant, available to only the neediest students, covered about 65 percent of the cost of attending a public four-year college or university, about 88 percent of the cost of attending a public two-year college and about 28 percent of the cost of attending a private college or university. By 1997-98, the maximum grant paid 33 percent of costs at public four-year colleges or universities, 59 percent at public two-year colleges, and about 11 percent of costs at private colleges or universities.

Other federal financial-aid programs for students provide large sums of money. In 1997-98, students in the SREB region received almost $243.7 million through the Federal College Work/Study Program, almost $236.1 million through the Perkins Loan Program, and more than $209.3 million through the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program. The largest source of student financial aid, Guaranteed Student Loans, supplied almost $4.2 billion to students in the SREB region.

In 1996-97, students in the SREB region had access to more than $675.1 million in state scholarships and grants — less than 7 percent of state appropriations for higher education. The national total of state-administered financial aid was almost $3.1 billion. State aid to students in the SREB region increased almost 125 percent over the last 10 years, compared with a nationwide increase of 78 percent. State-administered, non-need-based aid to undergraduate students in the SREB region in 1996-97 accounted for more than 74 percent of the nation's total for this type of financial aid, largely because of Georgia's HOPE Scholarship Program. The SREB region's total for need-based financial aid to students accounted for 12 percent of the national total.

Table 53

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities							
	In-State Students					Out-of-State Students		
		Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1997-98		Tuition and Fees as a Percentage of Median Family Income			Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1997-98	
	1997-98	Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation	1993-94	1997-98	1997-98	Not Adjusted for Inflation	Adjusted for Inflation
United States (median)	$2,850	27.5	15.3	7.1	7.8	$7,952	28.6	16.3
SREB states (median)	2,210	24.9	12.9	6.4	6.9	6,969	26.9	14.8
SREB median as a percentage of nation	77.5					87.6		
Alabama	$2,355	31.8	19.2	6.7	7.8	$4,555	44.5	30.7
Arkansas	2,156	26.8	14.7	6.9	8.0	4,522	29.5	17.1
Delaware	3,692	24.9	12.9	8.0	9.2	9,938	32.1	19.4
Florida	2,023	15.1	4.1	6.0	6.4	7,939	19.2	7.8
Georgia	2,124	22.8	11.0	5.5	6.0	6,585	46.6	32.5
Kentucky	2,145	22.6	10.8	6.9	6.6	5,745	20.9	9.4
Louisiana	2,068	4.4	-5.6	7.5	6.6	5,547	40.4	27.0
Maryland	3,804	32.4	19.7	7.2	8.5	7,991	42.1	28.5
Mississippi	2,425	5.0	-5.0	9.9	8.7	4,981	10.9	0.3
North Carolina	1,737	25.6	13.6	4.7	4.9	8,851	19.1	7.7
Oklahoma	1,850	23.0	11.2	5.6	6.4	4,333	18.1	6.8
South Carolina	3,270	10.8	0.2	10.3	9.8	7,284	23.5	11.6
Tennessee	2,200	24.3	12.4	6.6	7.1	6,796	22.5	10.7
Texas	2,210	44.1	30.3	5.1	6.5	8,630	53.7	39.0
Virginia	4,129	9.4	-1.1	9.8	10.2	9,352	9.4	-1.0
West Virginia	2,184	15.7	4.6	8.3	8.2	5,367	25.8	13.7

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data; U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Money Income in the U.S.: 1997," *Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998).

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Table 54
Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students by Category of Public College or University[1]

	1997-98 SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[2] Four-Year					
	1		2		3	
	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
United States (median)[1]	$3,438	$9,708	$3,192	$8,676	$2,290	$7,863
SREB states (median)	2,652	8,728	2,616	8,424	2,184	7,973
SREB median as a percentage of nation	77.1	89.9	82.0	97.1	95.4	101.4
Alabama	$2,580	$7,252	$2,850	$5,370	$2,547	$4,750
Arkansas	2,816	6,764	NA	NA	2,607	5,370
Delaware	4,574	12,204	NA	NA	2,810	7,672
Florida	1,988	7,904	2,024	7,941	2,031	7,948
Georgia	2,751	9,102	2,851	9,571	2,241	6,702
Kentucky	2,736	7,536	2,630	7,430	2,120	5,720
Louisiana	2,711	6,311	2,140	6,548	2,037	5,700
Maryland	4,460	10,589	4,570	9,022	NA	NA
Mississippi	2,731	5,576	2,661	5,494	2,420	5,014
North Carolina	2,222	11,208	2,019	10,307	1,730	8,858
Oklahoma	2,398	6,418	NA	NA	1,871	4,354
South Carolina	3,534	8,940	3,252	8,676	3,918	7,046
Tennessee	2,576	7,258	2,412	7,008	2,100	6,696
Texas	2,800	9,220	2,435	8,855	2,247	8,667
Virginia	4,467	13,071	4,273	12,260	3,664	8,384
West Virginia	2,336	7,356	NA	NA	2,184	6,066

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] The medians for the United States and SREB states are the middle values of all institutions of each type. The medians for each state are the middle values of the institutions of each type in the state.

[2] The SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded and classifies two-year colleges into two categories. See the definitions starting on page 185.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 54
continued

1997-98 SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[2]									
Four-Year						Two-Year			
4		5		6		1		2	
In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
$2,857	$7,672	$2,675	$6,993	$2,205	$6,426	$1,445	$4,326	$861	$1,652
2,195	6,863	2,100	5,760	2,184	5,832	1,100	3,886	858	1,189
76.8	89.5	78.5	82.4	99.0	90.8	76.1	89.8	99.7	72.0
$2,289	$5,720	$2,184	$4,248	$1,800	$3,555	$1,350	$2,475	$1,260	$2,340
NA	NA	2,126	4,136	2,112	4,412	947	2,062	—	—
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,177	3,360	NA	NA
2,006	7,923	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,245	4,634	NA	NA
2,106	6,567	2,066	6,527	2,246	6,707	1,275	4,440	861	1,650
2,150	5,750	2,160	5,760	2,050	5,650	1,100	3,140	—	—
2,088	5,513	2,050	5,160	NA	NA	1,115	3,048	420	840
3,674	7,892	3,126	7,585	6,575	10,375	2,070	5,400	NA	NA
NA	NA	2,391	4,939	2,319	4,833	970	2,364	NA	NA
1,621	8,749	1,536	8,664	1,522	7,816	578	4,537	NA	NA
1,784	4,267	1,847	4,330	1,836	4,319	1,299	3,189	—	—
3,394	7,361	3,122	6,139	3,037	7,284	1,080	3,144	NA	NA
2,200	6,796	2,240	6,836	NA	NA	1,142	4,398	860	—
2,140	8,560	1,967	8,386	2,306	8,726	848	2,140	NA	NA
3,154	7,294	4,416	9,888	3,466	8,216	1,429	4,710	NA	NA
[illegible]	NA	NA	NA	2,152	5,174	1,339	4,197	—	—

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Table 55

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time In-State Undergraduates at Public Colleges and Universities as a Percentage of Median Household Income

	SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities,* 1997-98								
		Four-Year						Two-Year	
	All Four-Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
United States	7.8	9.4	8.8	6.3	7.8	7.3	6.1	4.0	2.4
SREB states	6.9	8.2	8.1	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.8	3.4	2.7
Alabama	7.8	8.6	9.5	8.5	7.6	7.3	6.0	4.5	4.2
Arkansas	8.0	10.4	NA	9.6	NA	7.9	7.8	3.5	—
Delaware	9.2	11.4	NA	7.0	NA	NA	NA	2.9	NA
Florida	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.3	NA	NA	3.9	—
Georgia	6.0	7.8	8.1	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.4	3.6	2.4
Kentucky	6.6	8.4	8.1	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	3.4	—
Louisiana	6.6	8.7	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.6	NA	3.6	1.3
Maryland	8.5	9.9	10.2	NA	8.2	7.0	14.6	4.6	NA
Mississippi	8.7	9.8	9.5	8.7	NA	8.6	8.3	3.5	NA
North Carolina	4.9	6.3	5.7	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.3	1.6	NA
Oklahoma	6.4	8.3	NA	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.3	4.5	—
South Carolina	9.8	10.6	9.7	11.7	10.1	9.3	9.1	3.2	NA
Tennessee	7.1	8.3	7.8	6.8	7.1	7.3	NA	3.7	2.8
Texas	6.5	8.2	7.1	6.6	6.3	5.7	6.7	2.5	NA
Virginia	10.2	11.1	10.6	9.1	7.8	10.9	8.6	3.5	NA
West Virginia	8.2	8.8	NA	8.2	NA	NA	8.1	5.1	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

* The SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded and classifies two-year colleges into two categories. See the definitions starting on page 185.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data; U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Money Income in the U.S.: 1997," *Current Population Reports* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998).

Table 56
Percent Distribution of Financial Aid to Students

1996-97

	Federal Financial Aid to Students							
	Campus-Based							
	Pell Grants	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	College Work/Study Program	Perkins Loans	Guaranteed Student Loans	State and Local Government Financial Aid to Students	Privately Funded Financial Aid to Students	Institutionally Funded Financial Aid to Students
United States	11.7	1.5	1.6	2.1	59.1	6.3	2.1	15.5
SREB states	14.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	61.2	5.0	2.5	12.5
Alabama	17.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	60.8	1.3	2.0	13.0
Arkansas	18.8	1.5	2.3	2.1	54.7	4.5	2.9	13.0
Delaware	8.6	1.8	1.1	2.3	62.6	1.4	1.5	20.8
Florida	15.1	1.5	1.1	1.2	64.2	5.8	1.5	9.6
Georgia	10.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	60.4	14.2	2.6	9.4
Kentucky	16.2	1.5	2.6	2.0	57.1	4.9	2.1	13.6
Louisiana	15.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	63.2	2.0	1.4	13.9
Maryland	10.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	56.4	5.9	2.1	20.1
Mississippi	21.3	2.0	2.3	2.8	56.7	0.2	2.2	12.5
North Carolina	12.1	1.7	1.5	2.3	57.2	5.1	3.7	16.2
Oklahoma	15.6	1.4	1.5	2.2	60.9	4.1	3.1	11.2
South Carolina	13.1	1.5	1.6	2.5	63.3	3.9	2.5	11.4
Tennessee	12.1	1.5	1.4	1.9	62.6	2.3	1.9	16.3
Texas	16.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	63.7	2.0	3.6	10.1
Virginia	10.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	61.3	8.1	2.8	13.4
West Virginia	14.7	1.9	2.0	2.8	60.6	3.6	1.8	12.6

Note: Because of rounding, these figures do not total 100 percent.

Source: Thomas G. Mortenson, "Federal, State, Private and Institutional Financial Aid by State, 1996-97," *Postsecondary Opportunity*, No. 76 (Oskaloosa, Iowa, October 1998).

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Table 57
Federal Pell Grants*

Amounts (in thousands)

	Total		Public Colleges		Private Colleges		Proprietary Colleges	
	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1989-90 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1989-90 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1989-90 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1989-90 to 1997-98
United States	$6,330,911	33.3	$4,381,529	62.0	$1,178,303	23.8	$771,080	-29.6
SREB states	2,145,021	42.9	1,644,439	80.7	272,220	30.6	228,361	-40.4
SREB states as a percentage of nation	33.9		37.5		23.1		29.6	
Alabama	$121,072	24.2	$99,429	58.3	$16,095	38.5	$5,549	-75.9
Arkansas	65,199	8.7	54,568	39.4	7,733	18.1	2,897	-79.7
Delaware	9,955	24.1	7,799	72.8	1,293	53.6	863	-67.6
Florida	318,272	72.5	223,108	144.0	38,503	34.2	56,661	-12.0
Georgia	152,595	85.3	106,473	145.4	27,623	63.5	18,498	-16.1
Kentucky	103,288	30.6	77,379	53.6	14,152	7.9	11,757	-24.5
Louisiana	141,058	11.8	119,364	52.3	11,553	19.5	10,141	-73.4
Maryland	85,120	73.8	69,004	102.3	8,832	91.9	7,284	-29.0
Mississippi	96,847	30.0	86,419	46.6	7,805	5.8	2,623	-67.9
North Carolina	138,264	70.1	106,587	109.2	28,064	46.3	3,613	-67.6
Oklahoma	96,791	16.1	79,262	34.7	9,668	3.0	7,861	-48.1
South Carolina	82,217	49.5	60,377	80.8	18,001	50.4	3,838	-60.2
Tennessee	111,083	13.2	81,192	59.8	20,589	-4.3	9,301	-64.0
Texas	437,422	42.2	346,042	94.1	37,914	31.7	53,465	-46.8
Virginia	134,502	71.4	89,832	81.1	16,785	27.5	27,885	77.4
West Virginia	51,336	40.2	37,603	50.0	7,610	52.2	6,123	-6.5

* Pell Grants were called Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) until 1980.

Sources: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics, 1989-90" (1990) and "1997-98" (1998) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education).

Table 57
continued

Number of Recipients							
Total		Public Colleges		Private Colleges		Proprietary Colleges	
1997-98	Percent Change, 1989-90 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1989-90 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1989-90 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1989-90 to 1997-98
3,926,357	0.2	2,726,371	32.6	686,419	10.4	513,567	-35.2
1,346,594	6.4	1,032,299	45.8	158,829	14.7	155,466	-43.5
34.3		37.9		23.1		30.3	
75,199	-6.2	62,765	21.3	8,617	14.4	3,817	-74.5
40,010	4.7	33,597	21.9	4,452	6.1	1,961	-79.1
6,976	7.6	5,416	49.9	833	28.4	727	-83.5
201,723	19.6	141,797	90.4	23,093	22.0	36,833	-20.2
107,449	14.9	78,941	125.5	16,387	41.8	12,121	-22.5
63,167	-2.4	46,356	26.0	8,248	-2.5	8,563	-28.9
79,867	-2.8	66,935	23.7	6,453	3.9	6,479	-74.0
56,841	8.6	45,801	68.0	5,668	76.7	5,372	-37.2
54,869	1.1	48,837	16.6	4,420	-5.0	1,612	-71.9
83,521	5.8	64,980	57.0	16,006	25.4	2,535	-70.3
59,777	-8.9	48,816	11.9	5,834	-4.6	5,127	-52.2
52,535	1.9	40,089	49.1	9,825	27.7	2,621	-65.4
69,039	-4.5	50,445	30.2	12,110	-15.1	6,484	-62.5
277,848	10.6	217,302	45.7	22,582	17.3	37,964	-46.6
87,193	13.4	57,595	52.4	10,063	5.9	19,535	52.2
30,580	5.2	22,627	24.1	4,238	22.4	3,715	-27.6

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Table 58
Federal Campus-Based Financial Aid to Students

	Amounts (in thousands)					
	College Work/ Study Program		Perkins Loans*		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	
	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98
United States	$906,434	42.7	$1,062,068	31.9	$811,225	93.7
SREB states	243,672	30.9	236,055	30.8	209,330	95.4
SREB states as a percentage of nation	26.9		22.2		25.8	
Alabama	$12,762	7.2	$9,304	5.2	$9,696	47.5
Arkansas	7,862	10.2	6,907	4.4	4,712	81.4
Delaware	1,261	37.5	2,578	18.6	1,932	83.7
Florida	26,466	50.4	22,743	28.0	28,809	147.5
Georgia	16,977	54.1	13,721	24.2	14,853	109.3
Kentucky	16,724	23.3	12,007	25.1	9,546	132.1
Louisiana	13,072	9.9	14,521	44.2	10,365	121.6
Maryland	12,665	32.2	15,392	43.6	11,945	77.6
Mississippi	10,608	4.2	10,581	50.5	8,050	54.5
North Carolina	17,812	27.2	24,061	21.7	17,755	67.3
Oklahoma	10,405	39.8	12,177	16.5	8,069	78.8
South Carolina	12,913	41.8	10,149	42.3	9,035	77.6
Tennessee	14,689	36.1	19,037	42.0	13,172	88.7
Texas	43,958	30.5	35,075	42.1	39,267	105.9
Virginia	18,747	53.3	18,777	27.7	16,185	99.4
West Virginia	6,751	30.3	9,026	41.3	5,937	92.4

* Perkins Loans were called National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) until 1987.

Sources: Division of Analysis and Forecasting, Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1987-88" (1988) and "1997-98" (1998) — (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education).

Table 58
continued

Number of Recipients					
College Work/ Study Program		Perkins Loans*		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	
1997-98	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98
745,864	8.8	679,163	0.8	1,115,684	75.6
200,097	-1.5	137,899	-7.2	316,306	78.0
26.8		20.3		28.4	
10,301	-18.4	5,771	-16.5	14,576	36.2
7,302	-15.5	4,067	-32.1	8,632	45.1
1,240	1.1	1,792	1.6	3,543	82.8
21,481	10.8	15,798	6.1	47,885	180.5
13,935	13.3	8,099	-15.8	20,647	77.8
11,665	-3.8	7,846	-15.6	15,443	78.4
11,531	-3.5	7,494	-8.1	17,114	56.7
9,534	7.8	8,550	-0.4	18,951	97.7
9,383	-20.4	6,438	9.4	12,328	46.7
17,529	-4.5	12,826	-15.1	23,585	68.6
8,281	-10.2	6,866	-26.8	13,184	30.2
9,694	-8.3	6,069	6.6	13,326	45.9
12,806	-7.5	10,385	2.3	18,656	65.4
33,483	7.8	19,190	3.6	56,947	73.7
15,286	9.2	10,783	-12.5	24,459	120.3
6,646	-8.7	5,925	-6.7	7,030	57.6

Table 59
Guaranteed Student Loans[1]

	Amounts (in thousands)					
	Stafford Subsidized Loans		Stafford Unsubsidized Loans[2]		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS)	
	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98
United States	$11,931,562	28.9	$8,207,292	73.2	$2,162,108	299.8
SREB states	2,420,685	74.7	1,459,899	74.1	275,859	169.2
Alabama	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	99,507	130.2	59,754	191.6	7,850	104.3
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	353,609	103.9	198,822	118.8	42,225	895.2
Georgia	127,550	108.8	81,596	17.5	16,753	183.5
Kentucky	170,496	211.9	102,497	111.8	15,780	632.6
Louisiana	121,999	133.6	60,921	135.8	8,271	292.4
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mississippi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina	103,216	94.3	68,035	53.7	14,595	117.9
Oklahoma	190,412	212.3	119,731	163.3	20,130	185.9
South Carolina	135,776	164.1	79,701	87.5	14,158	212.1
Tennessee	197,208	82.8	117,324	134.1	22,451	163.4
Texas	841,001	62.9	518,676	147.9	96,682	170.6
Virginia	79,911	116.7	52,843	-37.5	16,962	128.8
West Virginia[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. The state does not participate in this program.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] Effective July 1, 1988, Guaranteed Student Loans were renamed Stafford Loans. Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS) continues to exist as a separate program.

[2] Beginning in 1993-94 the Stafford Unsubsidized Loans replaced Supplemental Loans to Students.

[3] The Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) became the designated guarantor of guaranteed loans for West Virginia in 1987-88. The HEAF is a multistate guarantor of student loans. Data are not available for individual states served by this guarantor.

Sources: Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, *Fiscal Year 1988 Loan Programs Data Book* (Washington, D.C.: 1988) and "Updated Tables and Graphs for the Fiscal Year 1998" (www.ope.ed.gov, 1999).

Table 59
continued

Number of Recipients					
Stafford Subsidized Loans		Stafford Unsubsidized Loans[2]		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS)	
1997-98	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Change, 1993-94 to 1997-98	1997-98	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98
3,379,453	-6.6	2,050,103	55.4	329,021	85.0
750,716	34.5	445,409	56.4	48,554	48.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30,721	64.9	17,675	149.5	1,467	11.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
115,349	82.2	66,572	103.8	6,597	408.2
42,956	75.9	26,199	4.1	2,113	15.4
52,041	112.4	31,692	70.1	2,083	156.8
37,534	67.1	19,308	120.3	1,796	130.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32,112	36.7	20,217	25.6	2,701	26.4
62,070	119.5	37,640	124.6	3,907	56.0
40,645	95.4	23,823	72.7	2,832	102.7
61,089	79.3	35,927	105.6	3,597	34.7
247,670	31.9	147,113	120.8	18,135	61.8
28,529	-14.3	19,243	-24.0	3,326	47.6
—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table 60
State Scholarships and Grant Funds

	Total		Based on Need			
			Undergraduate		Graduate	
	1997-98 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98
United States	$3,389,324	89.8	$2,761,154	94.3	$24,972	-15.9
SREB states	813,305	141.7	355,010	166.4	10,385	118.3
SREB states as a percentage of nation	24.0		12.9		41.6	
Alabama	$7,936	-18.2	$2,272	0.5	$41	-14.6
Arkansas	15,402	227.4	13,162	237.8	NA	—
Delaware	1,803	38.4	1,288	51.2	257	71.3
Florida	134,956	252.1	35,675	107.7		-100.0
Georgia	209,200	957.5	1,056	-78.6	NA	NA
Kentucky	27,199	105.6	27,199	122.4	NA	NA
Louisiana	19,590	680.5	8,190	335.6	NA	NA
Maryland	43,914	265.6	37,192	310.9	438	80.2
Mississippi	1,151	-37.0	1,070	-23.9	NA	NA
North Carolina	105,231	106.0	37,094	713.6	1,879	37.7
Oklahoma	28,415	58.6	16,392	56.2	2,318	70.7
South Carolina	21,917	33.2	21,917	33.2	NA	NA
Tennessee	21,349	28.6	20,438	23.9	NA	NA
Texas	66,122	-34.2	60,670	176.6	5,452	242.7
Virginia	96,981	378.6	59,256	1,240.6	—	—
West Virginia	12,139	19.1	12,139	132.2	NA	NA

"NA" indicates not applicable. The state does not have a program of this type.

"—" indicates data not available.

Sources: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Aid Programs, *19th Annual Survey Report, Academic Year 1987-88* (Harrisburg, Pa., 1988) and *29th Annual Survey Report, Academic Year 1997-98* (Albany, N.Y.: 1999).

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Table 60
continued

Not Based on Need			
Undergraduate		Graduate	
1997-98 (in thousands)	Percent Increase, 1987-88 to 1997-98	1997-98 (in thousands)	Percent Change, 1987-88 to 1997-98
$551,832	264.7	$51,276	267.9
413,098	426.4	34,287	1,156.9
74.9		66.9	
$5,623	43.3	NA	—
2,241	210.4	NA	—
258	28.4	NA	—
98,632	396.1	$649	-35.2
208,145	1,457.6	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
11,400	1,709.5	NA	—
6,204	132.3	80	627.3
43	10.3	38	-90.0
46,974	113.2	19,284	NA
8,746	5,200.6	433	113.3
NA	NA	NA	NA
779	649.0	132	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
24,053	63.2	13,671	1,139.4
NA	NA	NA	NA

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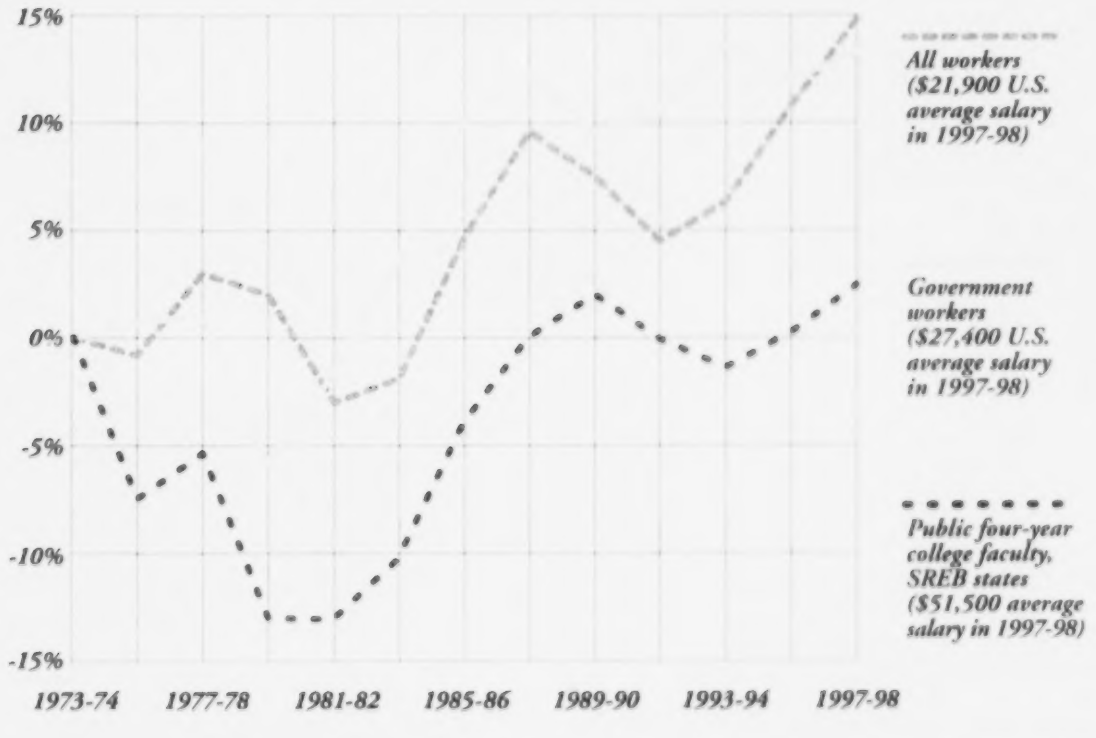
The SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin,* which contains updated and expanded information. SREB data are also available on the Internet at www.sreb.org.

Faculty Salaries

The great majority of women and men who teach and conduct research at colleges and universities have earned graduate degrees, and many have done postgraduate work. Preparing to become a faculty member requires an investment of many years.

Not surprisingly, college and university faculty members have higher salaries than do workers in general or government workers (which include college graduates and those without college degrees). In 1998, the median

Changes in Annual Salaries *(adjusted for inflation)*



Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; U.S. Bureau of the Census

weekly earnings for college faculty ranked in the top 20 among wage and salary workers who were not self-employed. The top 10 included chemical and mechanical engineers, lawyers, pharmacists and physicians.

Since the early 1970s, faculty salaries in the SREB region have increased more than 2 percent when adjusted for inflation (about the same as the national increase in faculty salaries). In contrast, the increase for all workers nationwide, when adjusted for inflation, was almost 15 percent; government workers' incomes rose more than 13 percent.

The average salary of faculty at the region's four-year colleges increased faster than inflation in eight of the last 25 years, while the average salary increase for all workers beat inflation in 18 of those years. The "real" increase in faculty salaries over the last 25 years was about $1,200 a year, compared with $2,800 for all workers and $3,200 a year for government workers. The SREB region's average salary of full-time teaching faculty in public four-year colleges and universities now stands at almost 94 percent of the U.S. average — about $3,400 below the national average when adjusted for inflation.

SREB states have made strides in the last five years. The gap between the SREB region's and the nation's average salaries for faculty in public four-year colleges has narrowed. In the last five years, inflation-adjusted salaries of full-time teaching faculty in public four-year colleges and universities rose almost 2 percent nationally and more than 3 percent in the SREB region. During that time, the average faculty salaries in public four-year colleges in seven SREB states (Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia) got closer to the national average. Five SREB states (Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia) are at or above the national average. Georgia's average faculty salary in public four-year colleges rose the fastest in those five years, from about 93 percent of the U.S. average in 1992-93 to more than 102 percent of the national average in 1997-98.

In public four-year colleges and universities in 1997-98, average salaries for assistant professors and instructors (who generally are younger and less experienced) in the SREB states are closer to the national average than are average salaries for professors and associate professors (who generally are older and more experienced). Among broad teaching fields both regionally and nationally, average salaries are highest for business and management faculty, followed by (in order) sciences and technologies, social and behavioral sciences, education, humanities, and nursing. Since 1992-93, the SREB region's average faculty-salary increases in every broad discipline have met or exceeded the nation's average rates of increase.

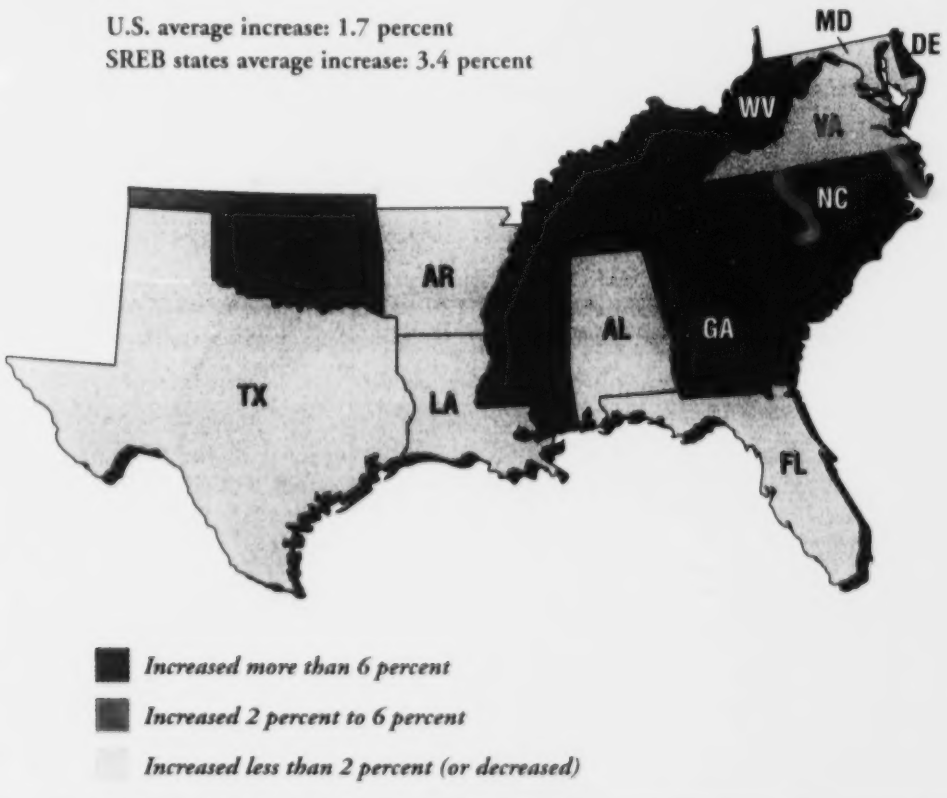
Salaries in comprehensive public two-year colleges went up 2 percent nationally and 1 percent in the SREB region in the last five years when adjusted for inflation. In nine SREB states (Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia) salaries at two-year colleges increased faster than inflation. The average annual salary for two-year college faculty in the SREB region now stands at almost 87 percent of the U.S. average, but the gap between the national and regional averages has grown to almost $5,900.

Administrative Salaries in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Between 1992-93 and 1997-98, average salaries for administrators at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region gained

Inflation-Adjusted Change in Average Salaries,

Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 1992-93 to 1997-98 *(adjusted for inflation)*



Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics

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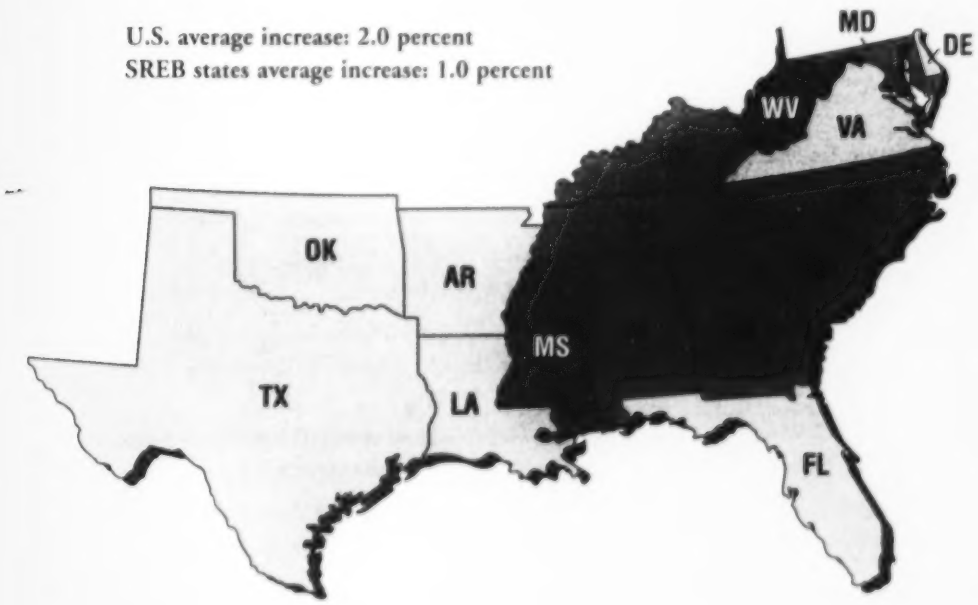
ground on — and even surpassed, in some cases — the national averages. Average annual salaries for campus chancellors and presidents in the SREB region rose 35 percent to about $149,500 — about $3,700 above the national average.

For administrative and academic support staff — such as chief academic officers, chief business officers and chief planning officers — in the SREB region, the average increase was 21 percent, compared with a national average increase of 20 percent. The regional average salary for such positions is about $4,100 below the national average.

Change in Average Salaries,

Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Two-Year Colleges,*
1992-93 to 1997-98 *(adjusted for inflation)*



* Two-year colleges that award mainly associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics

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For academic deans, the regional average rose 26 percent, compared with 24 percent nationwide. On average, deans in the SREB region now earn almost $2,900 less than the national average.

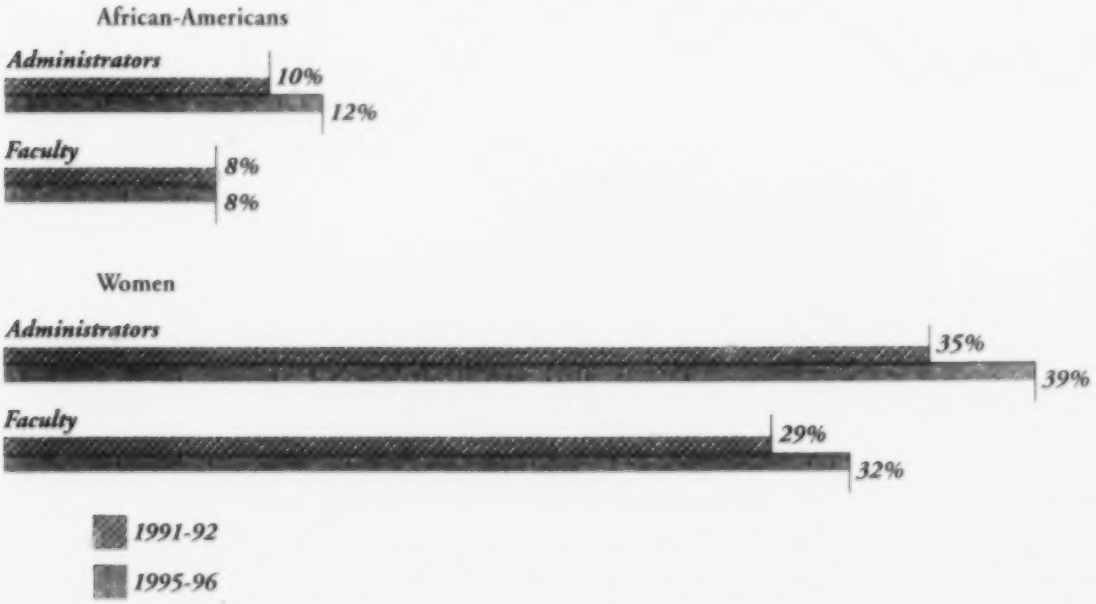
Faculty and Administrators Profile

Women and minorities increased their representation among full-time faculty and administrators at public colleges and universities between 1991-92 and 1995-96. In the SREB region, women account for 32 percent of the faculty at public four-year colleges and half of the faculty at public two-year colleges. Almost 41 percent of the administrators in public two-year colleges and almost 39 percent in public four-year colleges are women.

African-Americans account for about 8 percent of full-time faculty members in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region, compared with 5 percent nationally. For public two-year colleges, African-Americans make up almost 9 percent of the faculty in SREB states and

Women and African-Americans as Percentages of Faculty and Administrators,

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

6 percent of the faculty nationally. While African-American faculty members today are less concentrated in predominantly and historically black colleges than they were in the early 1990s, those institutions still employ 56 percent of them.

African-Americans account for more than 12 percent of the administrators in public four-year colleges in the SREB region, compared with 10 percent nationally. Among administrators at public two-year colleges, almost 12 percent are African-American in the SREB region and 10 percent are African-American nationwide.

Table 61

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Average Salary (All Ranks), 1997-98	Percent Change		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[1]		Percent of U.S. Average		
		1992-93 to 1997-98	1996-97 to 1997-98	1992-93 to 1997-98	1996-97 to 1997-98	1992-93	1996-97	1997-98
United States	$54,941	16.4	2.8	1.7	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
SREB states	51,543	18.4	3.4	3.4	0.7	92.2	93.3	93.8
Alabama	46,762	15.5	2.1	0.9	-0.7	85.8	85.7	85.1
Arkansas	44,964	14.0	3.1	-0.4	0.3	83.6	81.6	81.8
Delaware	62,555	25.1	4.8	9.3	2.0	105.9	111.7	113.9
Florida	53,862	20.2	3.5	5.0	0.7	94.9	97.4	98.0
Georgia	56,219	27.6	6.8	11.4	3.9	93.3	98.5	102.3
Kentucky	50,996	16.9	3.2	2.1	0.4	92.4	92.5	92.8
Louisiana[2]	44,880	13.3	-2.2	-1.0	-4.8	83.9	85.9	81.7
Maryland	55,176	16.3	3.3	1.6	0.5	100.5	100.0	100.4
Mississippi	46,020	17.1	2.6	2.3	-0.2	83.3	84.0	83.8
North Carolina	54,930	22.9	3.7	7.4	0.9	94.7	99.1	100.0
Oklahoma	47,614	17.6	5.2	2.7	2.4	85.8	84.7	86.7
South Carolina	49,850	18.0	2.5	3.1	-0.2	89.5	91.0	90.7
Tennessee	49,490	17.0	0.5	2.2	-2.2	89.6	92.1	90.1
Texas	51,197	15.7	1.6	1.0	-1.2	93.8	94.4	93.2
Virginia	56,255	16.2	4.4	1.5	1.6	102.5	100.9	102.4
West Virginia	44,943	23.2	2.5	7.6	-0.2	77.3	82.0	81.8

[1] The Consumer Price Index for academic years increased 14.5 percent from 1992-93 to 1997-98 and 2.8 percent from 1996-97 to 1997-98.

[2] Louisiana changed reporting procedures for faculty salary data. The faculty salary averages were about the same for 1996-97 and 1997-98.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics.

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Table 62
Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

1997-98

	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks[2]
United States	$70,008	$52,247	$43,067	$31,973	$54,941
SREB states	67,138	50,097	41,683	31,207	51,543
SREB states as a percentage of nation	95.9	95.9	96.8	97.6	93.8
Alabama	$60,572	$45,901	$38,948	$29,692	$46,762
Arkansas	58,890	46,316	39,206	29,554	44,964
Delaware	82,412	58,632	47,118	36,227	62,555
Florida	65,145	49,727	42,930	32,303	53,862
Georgia	72,312	53,845	44,500	35,260	56,219
Kentucky	64,162	49,342	40,530	30,565	50,996
Louisiana	61,260	46,537	38,549	28,905	44,880
Maryland	73,065	52,940	44,185	35,984	55,176
Mississippi	58,996	47,816	39,482	30,176	46,020
North Carolina	72,368	53,205	44,627	38,759	54,930
Oklahoma	63,095	46,917	39,660	30,870	47,614
South Carolina	63,365	48,636	39,917	28,055	49,850
Tennessee	61,813	47,739	38,398	29,581	49,490
Texas	68,067	49,485	41,674	32,223	51,197
Virginia	72,136	53,473	43,288	32,886	56,255
West Virginia	55,038	43,931	36,599	29,360	44,943

[1] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

[2] "All Ranks" includes the ranks shown, plus lecturers and other faculty whose rank is undesignated.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 62
continued

Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98[1]				
Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks[2]
17.5	16.5	14.9	16.5	16.4
19.7	18.0	16.5	17.0	18.4
15.6	13.5	14.4	13.1	15.5
15.5	14.5	13.5	15.6	14.0
21.9	17.3	18.7	23.9	25.1
16.5	23.0	16.9	11.6	20.2
30.6	27.1	23.6	16.8	27.6
19.4	16.2	13.4	16.5	16.9
20.3	15.5	11.9	12.4	13.3
16.8	14.3	13.1	24.0	16.3
20.1	20.7	14.9	22.2	17.1
23.9	21.6	20.6	30.3	22.9
24.1	15.3	11.4	8.5	17.6
17.4	17.1	14.5	12.9	18.0
18.4	13.8	14.4	19.8	17.0
17.5	17.4	15.3	21.6	15.7
16.9	15.6	14.5	12.3	16.2
20.3	20.1	20.9	25.1	23.2

Table 63
Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Type of Public Four-Year College or University

	Average for All Ranks of Faculty, 1997-98 SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	$60,933	$53,181	$51,735	$49,156	$49,334	$43,642
SREB states	58,241	54,187	45,932	44,991	43,363	42,267
SREB states as a percentage of nation	95.6	101.9	88.8	91.5	87.9	96.8
Alabama	$50,619	$51,838	$45,133	$40,599	$39,916	$44,577
Arkansas	51,589	NA	43,483	NA	41,367	37,600
Delaware	64,865	NA	NA	49,936	NA	NA
Florida	55,301	54,215	51,030	44,722	NA	NA
Georgia	60,824	71,499	44,938	47,572	47,731	46,023
Kentucky	58,659	54,209	47,423	41,639	44,796	42,556
Louisiana	50,490	48,330	42,879	40,037	41,210	NA
Maryland	62,676	54,464	NA	49,678	44,608	51,192
Mississippi	48,214	49,382	42,178	NA	40,431	36,991
North Carolina	65,291	50,335	49,766	49,229	49,075	47,699
Oklahoma	53,613	NA	47,510	42,012	40,408	36,840
South Carolina	56,288	54,596	43,090	43,803	44,124	43,231
Tennessee	57,210	50,469	46,275	45,990	44,964	NA
Texas	58,807	51,796	43,957	41,979	43,139	41,425
Virginia	62,660	57,105	48,251	45,801	46,923	46,805
West Virginia	52,013	NA	43,826	NA	NA	39,079

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] The SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions starting on page 185.

[2] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange; National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 63
continued

Percent Increase, 1992-93 to 1997-98[2] SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]					
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.7	17.8	15.2	15.7	16.8	16.1
18.0	17.7	18.1	16.9	15.9	17.8
15.6	19.1	16.5	12.3	14.2	19.0
19.0	NA	9.7	NA	11.5	11.8
23.5	NA	NA	35.8	NA	NA
17.2	21.3	22.0	13.5	NA	NA
27.7	40.6	21.8	23.3	23.0	23.4
15.9	15.8	19.4	14.0	13.0	18.9
9.7	21.6	11.8	12.2	12.3	NA
17.4	NA	NA	12.6	1.6	32.3
9.2	15.8	24.3	NA	32.8	23.2
27.0	19.7	20.9	21.1	24.3	20.6
21.0	NA	14.2	12.9	15.3	8.1
20.6	17.9	14.5	NA	16.9	19.5
20.6	16.8	16.2	14.4	17.3	NA
19.0	11.3	16.8	15.6	7.5	18.7
16.6	16.8	11.4	13.6	19.7	17.9
22.8	NA	19.1	NA	NA	24.4

Table 64

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	United States							
			SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[2]					
		Percent Increase,[1] 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98					
	All		1	2	3	4	5	6
Humanities	$47,676	14.7	$51,099	$45,925	$47,289	$46,190	$43,436	$43,206
Foreign Languages	47,001	10.2	50,348	44,531	47,299	46,132	43,688	43,211
Letters	47,522	16.1	52,244	46,103	46,036	45,660	43,098	42,656
Philosophy and Religion	51,939	15.2	54,213	50,596	51,531	49,512	47,465	47,901
Visual and Performing Arts	47,436	15.9	50,028	45,416	47,573	46,140	42,651	43,171
Social and Behavioral Sciences	53,653	15.6	59,374	52,748	51,223	49,047	45,661	46,381
Area and Ethnic Studies	55,534	13.8	55,200	54,154	57,868	55,870	40,521	51,067
Home Economics	49,382	17.6	52,161	48,266	46,486	41,725	40,302	39,095
Protective Services	47,274	16.2	54,681	46,926	48,410	43,353	43,753	41,264
Psychology	53,846	15.0	61,341	54,036	50,948	49,270	45,581	47,127
Public Administration and Services	70,612	30.3	70,612	—	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences and History	54,531	15.8	60,660	53,554	51,964	50,013	46,454	46,533
Social Work	49,868	15.0	55,194	46,755	48,751	45,301	43,044	45,662
Sciences and Technologies	59,743	16.3	65,573	59,626	53,549	53,016	46,621	45,886
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	57,733	18.5	61,696	61,269	52,230	43,427	46,232	35,407
Agricultural Sciences	56,701	19.4	56,701	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	55,175	17.5	55,359	51,888	55,629	68,169	50,707	39,573
Computer and Information Sciences	61,405	17.4	72,193	66,698	57,827	55,326	50,849	48,032
Engineering	70,314	18.5	73,309	69,133	61,686	67,079	51,845	48,171
Engineering-Related Technologies	49,515	13.2	51,864	50,089	50,497	50,143	44,501	44,879
Life Sciences	56,280	15.2	62,636	53,330	50,738	49,435	46,022	45,712
Mathematics	54,353	15.4	62,787	53,036	50,662	49,637	43,608	44,303
Physical Sciences	59,222	14.5	66,917	58,026	52,665	52,159	47,370	46,562
Business Management and Administrative Services	66,314	20.0	79,521	67,438	62,093	58,567	54,296	50,059
Education	49,687	16.3	54,266	48,668	48,685	48,612	43,993	42,409
Nursing	46,205	22.0	50,817	50,007	44,876	44,451	42,005	40,706
Other								
Communications	48,202	18.6	53,519	45,742	45,578	46,776	40,262	42,889
Law	97,835	25.6	97,835	—	—	—	—	—
Library and Archival Sciences	47,763	16.9	56,049	47,403	45,861	40,645	34,590	39,252
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	53,997	30.3	60,550	47,236	50,248	52,923	44,392	45,435

"—" indicates data not available because there are 10 or fewer faculty.

[1] Delaware is not included in figures.

[2] The SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions starting on page 185.

Table 64
continued

SREB States[1] SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[2]							
	Percent Increase,[3] 1992-93 to 1997-98	1997-98					
All		1	2	3	4	5	6
$44,229	16.7	$48,060	$44,375	$41,724	$41,020	$40,936	$41,979
44,357	15.5	47,151	42,998	41,305	40,795	39,021	41,105
43,160	16.3	48,006	43,075	40,431	40,115	40,852	41,861
49,239	17.2	52,622	49,480	44,884	44,113	45,898	45,393
44,298	17.8	47,563	44,984	42,580	41,617	41,239	41,907
50,407	16.5	56,844	52,090	45,609	44,064	44,624	44,272
55,113	21.9	55,827	56,113	46,492	66,092	53,189	—
48,156	19.6	51,364	52,173	42,914	38,040	40,293	44,258
44,913	17.2	54,190	46,992	45,524	39,747	41,154	36,110
50,135	15.4	57,013	53,718	46,233	43,869	43,835	45,042
72,628	35.9	72,628	—	—	—	—	—
51,220	17.2	58,070	52,148	46,303	45,078	45,499	44,660
46,535	10.6	52,543	48,445	41,172	42,065	44,399	38,926
57,124	16.5	62,390	61,118	48,631	46,564	44,061	44,586
53,824	15.0	59,383	60,588	45,428	42,723	45,365	38,100
54,066	16.3	54,066	—	—	—	—	—
54,008	19.7	55,126	52,322	48,197	53,350	—	33,854
60,164	19.9	69,759	68,127	53,541	51,501	49,147	47,519
68,181	19.2	69,595	70,672	57,919	58,105	49,496	49,331
47,937	16.5	53,837	49,936	48,347	43,592	40,967	40,849
53,409	13.5	60,400	51,922	46,284	44,894	44,614	44,784
50,522	15.3	59,447	52,550	44,613	42,844	40,652	43,396
56,188	15.9	63,047	58,955	47,997	47,070	45,157	44,551
65,286	20.0	78,534	68,048	59,410	56,110	54,011	48,609
47,402	17.1	52,364	48,767	45,173	43,424	43,536	41,415
43,595	22.1	48,161	49,099	42,122	40,470	42,163	40,566
46,337	18.2	52,908	46,968	42,062	41,182	38,722	41,609
95,707	25.2	95,707	—	—	—	—	—
43,810	9.7	54,484	45,082	40,576	29,304	32,487	32,842
51,658	21.2	59,524	47,299	48,847	39,014	—	40,647

[3] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Sources: Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University; College and University Personnel Association.

Table 65

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Type of Public Two-Year College[1]

	Average Salary (All Ranks), 1997-98		Percent Change 1992-93 to 1997-98		Percent Change 1996-97 to 1997-98	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
United States	$44,698	$43,234	16.8	18.8	3.2	3.2
SREB states	38,828	36,132	15.7	9.1	3.3	6.2
Alabama	38,214	40,816	20.8	15.1	0.3	5.2
Arkansas	32,880	—	12.1	—	2.4	—
Delaware	44,184	NA	12.9	NA	0.9	NA
Florida	39,148	—	14.2	—	2.5	—
Georgia	40,887	38,430	24.0	19.8	3.3	2.1
Kentucky	36,709	—	20.9	—	2.6	—
Louisiana	35,254	33,540	12.2	NA	-3.4	19.5
Maryland	46,680	NA	18.5	NA	0.3	NA
Mississippi	37,423	NA	35.4	NA	4.9	NA
North Carolina	32,206	NA	21.7	NA	6.9	NA
Oklahoma	36,633	—	12.9	—	7.4	—
South Carolina	33,751	NA	18.5	NA	1.7	NA
Tennessee	36,669	25,547	18.5	21.6	2.3	1.5
Texas	38,276	NA	9.7	NA	2.3	NA
Virginia	40,601	NA	14.2	NA	4.4	NA
West Virginia	36,906	—	28.9	—	4.4	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] The SREB classifies two-year colleges into two categories. Two-Year 1 colleges award associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses, but some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded. Two-Year 2 colleges award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas, but some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded. See the definitions starting on page 185.

Table 65
continued

Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[2]				Percent of U.S. Average					
1992-93 to 1997-98		1996-97 to 1997-98			1			2	
1	2	1	2	1992-93	1996-97	1997-98	1992-93	1996-97	1997-98
2.0	3.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.0	-4.7	0.5	3.4	87.7	86.8	86.9	91.0	81.2	83.6
5.5	0.5	-2.4	2.4	82.7	88.0	85.5	97.5	92.6	94.4
-2.1	—	-0.4	—	76.6	74.2	73.6	—	—	—
-1.4	NA	-1.8	NA	102.3	101.2	98.9	NA	NA	NA
-0.3	—	-0.3	—	89.6	88.2	87.6	—	—	—
8.3	4.6	0.6	-0.7	86.2	91.4	91.5	88.2	89.9	88.9
5.6	—	-0.1	—	79.3	82.6	82.1	79.1	—	—
-2.0	4.5	-6.0	16.3	82.1	84.3	78.9	77.0	67.0	77.6
3.5	NA	-2.4	NA	102.9	107.5	104.4	NA	NA	NA
18.2	NA	2.1	NA	72.2	82.4	83.7	NA	NA	NA
6.3	NA	4.0	NA	69.1	69.6	72.1	NA	NA	NA
-1.4	—	4.5	—	84.8	78.8	82.0	—	—	—
3.5	NA	-1.0	NA	74.4	76.6	75.5	NA	NA	NA
3.5	6.2	-0.5	-1.2	80.8	82.8	82.0	57.8	60.1	59.1
-4.2	NA	-0.5	NA	91.2	86.4	85.6	NA	NA	NA
-0.3	NA	1.6	NA	92.9	89.9	90.8	NA	NA	NA
12.6	—	1.6	—	74.8	81.6	82.6	—	—	—

[2] The Consumer Price Index for academic years increased 14.5 percent from 1992-93 to 1997-98 and 2.8 percent from 1996-97 to 1997-98.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange and National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 66
Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Administrators at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

United States, 1997-98

	All	Percent Change,[2] 1992-93 to 1997-98	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[3] 1	2	3	4	5	6
Executive								
Chief Executive Officer/ Single Institution	$145,784	29.2	$192,743	$161,371	$139,857	$128,702	$127,625	$113,541
Administrative and Academic Support	84,445	19.8	109,597	93,601	79,178	74,158	71,057	63,024
Chief Academic Officer	118,855	22.9	159,763	135,554	110,560	104,860	99,785	87,547
Chief Budgeting Officer	68,806	19.3	88,370	71,722	62,449	57,640	56,621	—
Chief Business Officer	106,060	22.8	137,147	121,078	103,207	95,828	90,828	78,711
Chief Development Officer	93,001	20.9	126,222	107,612	87,250	79,249	72,070	70,310
Chief Information Systems Officer	86,582	24.9	115,075	99,434	80,076	74,924	71,686	62,601
Chief Personnel Officer	70,078	17.4	92,396	73,361	66,803	61,133	58,895	49,911
Chief Planning Officer	88,729	19.4	107,945	—	83,249	78,385	77,785	—
Chief Public Relations Officer	69,618	16.0	95,430	77,832	64,341	60,011	54,246	46,250
Director, Computer Center Operations/Academic	69,513	12.2	91,630	68,578	61,652	64,604	62,319	46,481
Director, Computer Center Operations/Administrative	71,204	20.4	90,089	74,636	68,552	59,911	59,264	50,153
Director of Institutional Research	81,489	20.3	112,347	91,432	77,279	68,946	64,862	56,657
Director of Library Services	64,091	15.9	76,994	69,513	62,926	57,707	55,657	50,370
Academic	103,472	23.6	127,660	109,122	92,398	85,706	77,845	73,848
Dean, Agriculture	122,544	27.9	137,396	105,122	86,742	—	81,017	—
Dean, Architecture	116,126	23.9	118,737	111,480	101,411	—	—	—
Dean, Arts and Letters	92,300	19.2	125,298	106,538	92,853	79,839	70,941	68,793
Dean, Arts and Sciences	102,709	22.8	135,893	110,786	93,205	89,975	82,472	72,918
Dean, Business	113,835	25.7	154,366	127,211	101,836	95,262	83,257	78,061
Dean, Communications	105,984	26.2	113,266	—	85,048	—	—	—
Dean, Continuing Education	88,944	27.0	104,441	95,039	83,587	74,182	78,365	73,475
Dean, Education	95,424	20.8	121,067	101,889	90,499	83,234	76,633	72,499
Dean, Engineering	132,150	22.9	151,349	130,126	107,058	108,814	84,556	—
Dean, Fine Arts	96,398	25.2	113,002	96,925	91,000	81,110	62,423	—
Dean, Graduate Programs	95,145	20.1	119,826	94,680	85,644	81,795	81,277	—
Dean, Home Economics	114,902	35.5	114,902	—	—	—	—	—
Dean, Humanities	94,296	22.4	117,076	100,126	83,948	88,650	64,650	—
Dean, Library and Information Sciences	98,992	27.8	116,163	88,418	87,534	77,937	71,766	—
Dean, Mathematics	71,521	-0.7	—	—	79,399	62,196	67,058	—
Dean, Music	102,078	14.1	114,426	89,382	74,641	—	—	—
Dean, Sciences	100,884	19.2	136,208	126,080	94,423	84,982	74,389	72,573
Dean, Social Sciences	101,534	26.3	124,117	115,021	95,370	77,014	72,654	—
Dean, Social Work	107,469	19.0	116,451	—	91,229	77,591	—	—
Dean, Undergraduate Programs	88,204	14.7	99,516	77,119	86,071	—	69,059	—
Student Services	69,111	19.8	86,090	73,047	68,338	64,022	57,702	54,808
Chief Admissions Officer	61,899	19.6	75,136	62,477	60,827	59,533	52,825	53,961
Chief Student Services Officer	94,313	20.8	118,186	102,632	92,703	85,111	78,045	70,011
Director, Student Financial Aid	57,755	18.6	70,633	61,456	58,047	54,189	48,769	45,614
Registrar	60,290	16.9	75,914	62,561	57,876	56,637	51,283	50,463

"—" indicates data not available because there are three or fewer administrators.

[1] Delaware is not included in figures.

[2] Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Table 66
continued

SREB States, 1997-98[1]							
	Percent Increase,[2] 1992-93 to	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities[3]					
All	1997-98	1	2	3	4	5	6
$149,526	34.8	$207,408	$176,184	$142,488	$133,562	$126,012	$116,009
80,391	21.4	104,116	99,591	74,684	70,810	67,526	62,327
116,451	24.9	161,588	145,808	106,928	102,691	96,308	87,728
63,908	21.0	80,033	76,223	56,891	53,212	51,184	—
103,049	23.0	135,903	131,488	100,306	90,852	89,386	77,268
88,685	19.5	119,966	112,568	81,917	74,586	70,152	68,934
81,296	26.7	104,021	111,669	75,633	66,694	62,317	63,436
64,516	20.4	85,437	77,081	60,218	57,918	49,782	47,703
78,182	12.0	—	—	79,617	75,886	—	—
63,178	18.9	82,030	84,312	60,394	54,475	52,813	46,828
65,851	14.2	91,621	73,820	57,047	59,917	61,021	46,751
69,644	27.2	85,922	78,230	66,153	58,575	61,766	48,275
76,951	21.4	107,019	93,080	72,531	66,617	63,450	56,057
59,465	16.5	71,159	71,470	56,610	54,856	53,941	50,439
100,576	26.1	125,327	118,199	88,567	84,089	77,733	73,701
114,937	34.5	132,914	—	83,185	—	83,771	—
115,505	27.3	114,900	117,439	—	—	—	—
83,374	12.9	—	105,058	86,163	77,856	75,895	68,793
98,479	21.0	130,999	111,753	89,704	87,238	81,061	74,492
109,689	23.9	154,359	142,186	97,911	94,369	84,957	76,467
110,231	38.3	120,651	—	84,182	—	—	—
86,076	30.5	102,221	104,272	76,359	70,787	69,386	73,475
92,609	23.5	119,829	105,299	87,778	81,747	77,130	72,567
139,792	31.4	151,444	142,076	107,501	—	—	—
93,031	31.8	109,898	—	86,692	78,311	—	—
91,365	24.0	116,126	103,648	83,349	81,990	64,100	—
113,198	39.1	113,198	—	—	—	—	—
81,412	9.1	—	—	74,744	91,415	—	—
100,227	38.4	107,769	—	83,633	—	—	—
69,564	9.2	—	—	75,459	62,196	—	—
110,569	45.5	110,569	—	—	—	—	—
100,091	23.7	142,889	126,189	89,626	86,700	77,199	72,573
96,381	27.5	122,991	—	—	—	69,770	—
101,610	22.7	109,971	—	—	78,617	—	—
93,089	21.3	103,669	78,276	—	—	—	—
65,915	23.2	82,764	73,834	63,317	60,778	56,711	54,004
58,748	24.4	72,188	62,403	54,211	54,711	53,338	53,379
91,627	24.7	115,270	108,689	88,291	82,094	78,607	69,345
53,422	21.2	65,884	60,843	52,709	49,118	45,560	44,586
56,881	17.1	73,026	59,527	54,277	53,965	49,187	48,693

[1] The SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions starting on page 185.

Source: College and University Personnel Association

Table 67
Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	Number, 1995-96				Percent Change, 1991-92 to 1995-96			
	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics
United States	288,836	90,692	13,634	6,564	11.0	22.4	11.4	24.4
SREB states	104,140	33,285	7,837	2,167	19.9	31.9	17.1	50.0
SREB states as a percentage of nation	36.1	36.7	57.5	33.0				
Alabama	6,454	2,053	521	64	3.9	12.4	22.0	3.2
Arkansas	3,677	1,265	238	46	31.1	42.6	15.0	228.6
Delaware	1,083	348	103	14	9.1	10.8	66.1	-22.2
Florida	8,925	2,698	692	335	7.4	23.2	33.1	28.4
Georgia	7,296	2,498	551	56	35.5	46.0	29.6	60.0
Kentucky	5,326	1,703	244	50	2.0	11.5	61.6	31.6
Louisiana	7,449	2,781	870	90	32.8	41.8	15.2	45.2
Maryland	5,933	1,890	680	82	31.6	41.3	21.0	54.7
Mississippi	3,029	976	504	21	10.0	18.2	21.2	23.5
North Carolina	8,646	2,736	935	100	7.7	19.9	9.0	13.6
Oklahoma	4,344	1,308	146	57	21.8	26.9	1.4	83.9
South Carolina	4,842	1,562	309	45	14.6	24.4	-3.1	18.4
Tennessee	6,433	2,031	419	66	22.3	27.8	8.8	43.5
Texas	18,578	5,832	860	1,001	34.4	51.0	4.6	65.7
Virginia	8,844	2,549	676	105	6.7	23.5	7.8	50.0
West Virginia	3,281	1,055	89	35	15.2	18.5	20.3	34.6

[1] Figures include instruction, research and public service faculty.

[2] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 67
continued

Women		Percent of Total Blacks		Hispanics		Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs[2]	
1991-92	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96
28.5	31.4	4.7	4.7	2.0	2.3	40.0	36.4
29.1	32.0	7.7	7.5	1.7	2.1	62.4	56.0
29.4	31.8	6.9	8.1	1.0	1.0	63.0	55.9
31.6	34.4	7.4	6.5	0.5	1.3	55.6	53.4
31.6	32.1	6.2	9.5	1.8	1.3	48.4	71.8
26.4	30.2	6.3	7.8	3.1	3.8	44.0	40.8
31.8	34.2	7.9	7.6	0.7	0.8	49.2	38.1
29.3	32.0	2.9	4.6	0.7	0.9	19.9	18.4
35.0	37.3	13.5	11.7	1.1	1.2	79.6	74.6
29.7	31.9	12.5	11.5	1.2	1.4	69.4	59.1
30.0	32.2	15.1	16.6	0.6	0.7	83.4	81.5
28.4	31.6	10.7	10.8	1.1	1.2	72.0	71.9
28.9	30.1	4.0	3.4	0.9	1.3	45.8	42.5
29.7	32.3	7.6	6.4	0.9	0.9	54.2	45.3
30.2	31.6	7.3	6.5	0.9	1.0	40.0	34.1
27.9	31.4	5.9	4.6	4.4	5.4	72.1	58.1
24.9	28.8	7.6	7.6	0.8	1.2	57.4	52.8
31.3	32.2	2.6	2.7	0.9	1.1	32.4	25.8

Table 68
Percent Distribution of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1997-98				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Other[1]
United States	37.6	28.5	24.3	5.0	4.6
SREB states	33.3	28.7	26.0	7.0	5.0
Alabama	30.6	31.6	26.8	9.7	1.3
Arkansas	30.2	25.8	26.6	15.3	2.1
Delaware	34.8	33.6	24.0	6.6	1.0
Florida	44.9	26.6	20.9	6.4	1.2
Georgia	33.0	30.7	29.4	4.0	3.0
Kentucky	35.7	31.0	26.4	3.5	3.4
Louisiana	28.3	22.7	29.2	19.8	0.0[2]
Maryland	34.1	28.6	23.6	3.8	9.9
Mississippi	30.4	25.0	30.3	12.0	2.2
North Carolina	32.5	29.0	22.9	1.2	14.5
Oklahoma	30.4	26.9	29.8	12.9	0.0[2]
South Carolina	35.8	30.1	22.7	8.4	3.0
Tennessee	39.5	27.1	25.5	7.7	0.2
Texas	33.5	26.7	24.4	4.8	10.6
Virginia	36.2	32.0	24.0	5.9	1.8
West Virginia	35.6	30.9	26.4	5.8	1.2

[1] "All Other" includes lecturers and other faculty whose rank is undesignated.

[2] Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 68
continued

Professor	Associate Professor	1992-93 Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Other[1]
38.0	27.8	26.0	4.9	3.3
33.7	28.4	27.7	6.9	3.3
29.8	28.1	31.5	9.5	1.1
30.0	25.3	29.0	13.8	1.9
30.7	31.1	25.7	6.7	5.8
37.9	32.1	24.9	5.0	0.0[2]
33.9	29.9	29.1	7.1	0.0[2]
36.5	29.0	28.2	4.3	2.0
29.2	25.2	32.7	12.9	0.0[2]
31.7	29.4	26.3	6.8	5.8
33.1	24.8	28.9	13.0	0.1
31.9	27.9	23.8	1.2	15.2
31.1	22.8	32.1	14.0	0.0[2]
33.3	29.5	25.4	8.7	3.2
38.9	26.2	26.2	8.4	0.3
35.1	26.7	26.1	5.7	6.4
35.1	33.1	24.5	6.1	1.2
33.5	27.5	28.9	8.2	1.9

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Table 69

Estimated Percent Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Percent of Total Faculty, United States, 1997-98 SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges[2]						
	All	1	2	3	4	5	6
Humanities	21.7	18.9	20.6	21.8	22.7	36.4	21.5
Foreign Languages	5.0	4.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	20.2	2.6
Letters	7.1	5.6	7.2	7.8	8.7	8.3	9.4
Philosophy and Religion	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.2
Visual and Performing Arts	8.1	7.0	8.5	9.3	9.5	7.1	8.3
Social and Behavioral Sciences	19.1	18.1	19.0	21.4	20.1	16.4	19.1
Area and Ethnic Studies	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3
Home Economics	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.2
Protective Services	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Psychology	3.8	3.0	3.8	4.4	4.7	3.7	4.1
Public Administration and Services	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences and History	11.7	10.8	12.1	12.6	12.5	10.2	12.7
Social Work	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0
Sciences and Technologies	33.4	42.4	33.7	26.6	26.6	21.1	28.3
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1
Agricultural Sciences	1.8	4.5	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	1.1	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Computer and Information Sciences	2.3	1.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.9
Engineering	7.0	11.4	8.3	3.6	3.2	1.6	1.8
Engineering-Related Technologies	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.5
Life Sciences	6.2	7.7	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.8	7.0
Mathematics	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	5.5	6.9
Physical Sciences	7.5	8.4	8.2	6.7	7.3	5.3	6.0
Business Management and Administrative Services	8.8	6.6	10.1	10.5	10.1	9.1	11.5
Education	10.0	7.5	10.9	12.4	12.3	11.0	10.1
Nursing	2.8	1.6	3.1	3.4	4.2	3.3	5.5
Other							
Communications	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.9	3.2	1.8	2.3
Law	0.7	1.9	—	—	—	—	—
Library and Archival Sciences	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9

"—" indicates data not available because there are 10 or fewer faculty.

[1] Delaware is not included in figures.

[2] The SREB classifies four-year colleges into six categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions starting on page 185.

Sources: Office of Institutional Research at Oklahoma State University; College and University Personnel Association.

Table 69
continued

Percent of Total Faculty, SREB States, 1997-98[1] SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges[2]						
All	1	2	3	4	5	6
19.7	17.4	19.8	21.2	22.8	21.6	22.7
3.3	4.1	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.5
7.3	5.5	6.7	8.3	9.6	10.8	10.2
1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.2
7.7	6.2	8.0	9.2	9.1	8.3	8.8
17.8	16.4	17.9	19.3	19.7	17.9	18.0
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	—	—
1.5	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.2
0.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
3.6	2.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.6
0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
10.7	9.8	10.9	10.9	12.1	11.3	13.1
1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.4
34.6	44.1	35.6	26.3	24.9	24.4	26.9
1.1	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.1
2.3	5.7	—	—	—	—	—
1.2	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
2.6	1.7	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.8
7.4	11.8	10.9	3.3	1.7	0.7	1.0
0.9	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.3	2.0
6.1	7.3	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.9	7.6
5.8	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.2	7.1	6.8
7.2	7.9	8.4	6.2	6.5	6.0	5.5
9.8	7.3	11.2	11.5	11.5	12.4	10.1
10.8	8.4	10.6	12.8	12.4	16.0	10.9
3.4	1.3	3.0	4.7	5.5	5.3	8.3
2.3	2.1	1.8	3.1	2.5	1.8	2.4
1.1	2.3	—	—	—	—	—
0.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	—	0.1

Table 70
Full-Time Administrators by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1995-96			
	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics
United States	57,136	22,556	5,498	1,369
SREB states	24,213	9,409	2,982	537
SREB states as a percentage of nation	42.4	41.7	54.2	39.2
Alabama	1,291	424	127	4
Arkansas	844	392	89	5
Delaware	415	157	68	—
Florida	2,209	799	296	98
Georgia	2,721	997	349	6
Kentucky	955	338	77	—
Louisiana	2,047	836	388	12
Maryland	962	382	226	5
Mississippi	589	248	170	—
North Carolina	1,894	691	289	8
Oklahoma	1,281	574	82	16
South Carolina	851	265	97	—
Tennessee	1,214	454	131	—
Texas	4,066	1,611	301	363
Virginia	2,290	1,059	261	11
West Virginia	584	182	31	—

"—" indicates data not available because there are three or fewer people.

* "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 70
continued

Women		Percent of Total Blacks		Hispanics		Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs*	
1991-92	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96
36.3	39.5	8.5	9.6	2.2	2.4	26.8	31.0
34.7	38.9	10.3	12.3	1.7	2.2	49.1	49.7
29.7	32.8	9.2	9.8	0.2	0.3	60.2	52.0
36.0	46.4	10.4	10.5	0.4	0.6	60.0	47.2
34.5	37.8	9.1	16.4	0.3	0.2	21.9	55.9
33.1	36.2	6.3	13.4	3.9	4.4	0.0	46.6
31.2	36.6	11.7	12.8	0.1	0.2	48.3	37.2
30.6	35.4	6.8	8.1	0.2	0.1	35.2	37.7
36.4	40.8	15.8	19.0	0.7	0.6	62.2	61.3
34.9	39.7	25.0	23.5	0.4	0.5	70.7	67.3
38.1	42.1	19.6	28.9	—	—	81.6	85.9
33.1	36.5	15.3	15.3	0.4	0.4	62.1	60.6
39.0	44.8	5.4	6.4	1.0	1.2	32.8	25.6
24.5	31.1	7.1	11.4	0.5	0.2	43.9	53.6
31.6	37.4	10.2	10.8	0.3	0.2	22.9	21.4
38.2	39.6	5.2	7.4	6.4	8.9	30.5	43.2
38.8	46.2	11.2	11.4	0.4	0.5	40.5	32.6
39.2	31.2	4.7	5.3	0.1	0.3	25.0	35.5

Table 71

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Two-Year Colleges[1]

	1995-96				Percent of Total, 1995-96			Percent of Black Faculty at PBIs or HBIs,[2] 1995-96
	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics	Women	Blacks	Hispanics	
United States	94,137	43,674	5,786	2,992	46.4	6.1	3.2	16.1
SREB states	34,959	17,480	3,049	1,038	50.0	8.7	3.0	16.7
SREB states as a percentage of nation	37.1	40.0	52.7	34.7				
Alabama	1,826	909	325	6	49.8	17.8	0.3	54.5
Arkansas	681	372	35	—	54.6	5.1	—	NA
Delaware	265	150	22	—	56.6	8.3	—	NA
Florida	4,750	2,293	452	271	48.3	9.5	5.7	NA
Georgia	2,695	1,431	290	11	53.1	10.8	0.4	29.7
Kentucky	1,119	610	61	—	54.5	5.5	—	NA
Louisiana	591	339	94	11	57.4	15.9	1.9	46.8
Maryland	1,991	972	186	21	48.8	9.3	1.1	44.1
Mississippi	2,292	1,326	205	—	57.9	8.9	—	19.5
North Carolina	4,305	2,214	373	11	51.4	8.7	0.3	NA
Oklahoma	1,118	535	34	8	47.9	3.0	0.7	NA
South Carolina	1,664	869	168	—	52.2	10.1	—	11.9
Tennessee	1,587	793	175	5	50.0	11.0	0.3	25.1
Texas	7,924	3,672	473	663	46.3	6.0	8.4	NA
Virginia	1,989	917	155	19	46.1	7.8	1.0	NA
West Virginia	162	78	—	—	48.1	—	—	NA

"—" indicates data not available because there are three or fewer faculty.

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Figures include instruction, research and public service faculty. Only Two-Year 1 colleges are shown. Because of changes in the number of two-year colleges participating in the survey, change statistics are not comparable and have been omitted.

[2] "PBIs" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBIs" refers to historically black institutions. Predominantly black institutions are those in which black students account for more than 50 percent of total enrollment. Historically black institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

Table 72
Full-Time Administrators by Sex and Racial/Ethnic Group at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1995-96				Percent of Total					
					Women		Blacks		Hispanics	
	Total	Women	Blacks	Hispanics	1991-92	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96	1991-92	1995-96
United States	19,747	8,542	1,903	814	37.0	43.3	9.4	9.6	4.1	4.1
SREB states	6,067	2,467	717	218	34.9	40.7	11.3	11.8	3.5	3.6
SREB states as a percentage of nation	30.7	28.9	37.7	26.8						
Alabama	297	111	63	—	29.0	37.4	16.9	21.2	—	—
Arkansas	197	85	12	—	35.7	43.1	9.8	6.1	—	—
Delaware	31	15	7	—	47.1	48.4	23.5	22.6	—	—
Florida	721	289	95	30	35.6	40.1	12.0	13.2	4.9	4.2
Georgia	722	331	100	—	37.2	45.8	12.0	13.9	—	—
Kentucky	104	42	7	—	—	40.4	—	6.7	—	—
Louisiana	114	49	29	—	37.2	43.0	29.8	25.4	—	—
Maryland	390	199	47	—	43.0	51.0	13.8	12.1	—	—
Mississippi	245	61	26	—	26.9	24.9	12.3	10.6	—	—
North Carolina	625	221	68	—	31.5	35.4	10.4	10.9	—	—
Oklahoma	288	110	13	7	37.5	38.2	3.1	4.5	1.9	2.4
South Carolina	115	48	19	—	22.1	41.7	14.0	16.5	—	—
Tennessee	208	90	46	—	35.4	43.3	18.5	22.1	—	—
Texas	1,617	665	149	172	35.6	41.1	8.9	9.2	9.4	10.6
Virginia	366	138	35	—	32.3	37.7	8.8	9.6	—	—
West Virginia	27	13	—	—	33.3	48.1	6.7	3.7	—	—

"—" indicates data not available because there are three or fewer people.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics unpublished data.

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The SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin*, which contains updated and expanded information. SREB data are also available on the Internet at www. sreb.org.

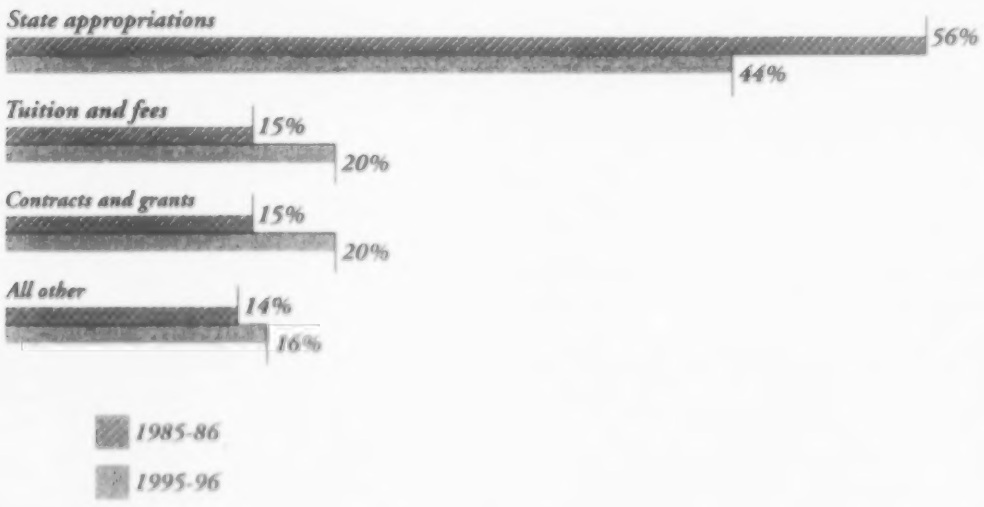
Sources of Revenue

U.S. colleges and universities operate on about $201.2 billion annually. The SREB region's total in the mid-1990s of $58.6 billion, which includes public and private colleges and universities, was almost twice the total from 10 years before. Since the mid-1980s, total revenues for the region's public two-year colleges grew faster (111 percent) than those for public four-year colleges and universities (more than 96 percent). Total revenues for private four-year colleges and universities increased nearly 150 percent.

State appropriations and tuition and fees account for about two-thirds of the educational and general operating budgets for public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region. These two sources account for a smaller percentage of total funding for colleges and universities than

Changes in Funding Sources,

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities in the SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

REVENUES

they did in the mid-1980s. From 1985-86 to 1995-96, tuition and fees revenues grew much faster than state appropriations. On average in the SREB region, state appropriations fell from 56 percent to 44 percent of public four-year colleges' revenues. Tuition and fees rose from almost 15 percent to 20 percent of revenues in the SREB region.

State and local appropriations in public two-year colleges fell from 68 percent to 57 percent of total educational and general revenues. On the other hand, revenues from tuition and fees rose from 16 percent to 21 percent of revenues. This regional trend reflects the national trend.

To put these changes in perspective, an increase or decrease in educational and general revenues of one percentage point for the region's public four-year colleges equals more than $350 million. One percentage point for the region's public two-year colleges equals almost $74 million.

In 1998-99, almost $18.9 billion of the region's tax revenues were allocated for higher-education operating expenses. Between 1997-98 and 1998-99, tax funds for higher education increased about 6 percent in the SREB region, compared with a national increase of about 7 percent. The region's increase trailed the nation's for the first time since 1990-91.

How Dollars are Spent

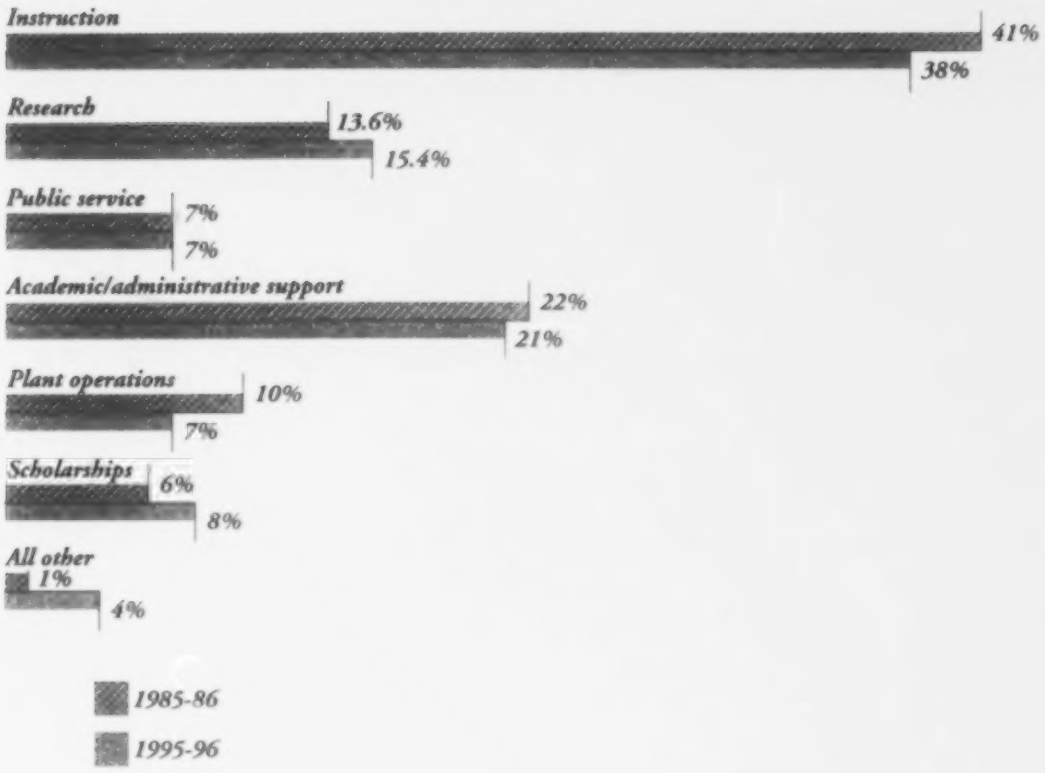
About $6 of every $10 in educational and general budgets for public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region is spent on instruction, research and public service. The other $4 goes toward academic and administrative support, facilities and scholarships for students.

Spending for instruction, research and public service includes staff salaries, benefits, travel costs, equipment, and operating expenses, such as office supplies. Personnel costs account for the largest share of these expenses. About 75 percent of the typical college's budget (either two-year or four-year) pays for salaries and benefits; this amount is divided about equally between faculty and all other staff.

Spending patterns within colleges and universities tend to change slowly over time for the major functions: instruction; research; public service; academic and administrative support (including libraries); plant operation and maintenance; and scholarships and fellowships. Since the mid-1980s, public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region on average have increased the share of spending for research by almost two percentage points and decreased the share for instruction by more than three percentage points.

Changes in Spending Patterns,

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities in the SREB States



Source: National Center for Education Statistics

In 13 of 16 SREB states, the share of spending for instruction at public two-year colleges fell; as a result, the regional average dropped from 47 percent of educational and general spending to 45 percent. Spending for academic and administrative support fell from 31 percent to 30 percent, and building operation and maintenance fell from 11 percent to 9 percent. Spending for scholarships and fellowships for students increased from almost 8 percent of educational and general expenditures to more than 12 percent.

RESOURCES

In the SREB region, federal support for research and development at colleges and universities exceeds $3.5 billion. Thirty-one universities in the region are among the nation's top 100 recipients of federal support for research and development; in 1990, 29 regional universities were in the top 100.

Three of the nation's top 10 universities in endowment funding are in the SREB region: the University of Texas System, Emory University in Georgia and the Texas A&M System. The University of Texas System's endowment of more than $7.6 billion is second only to Harvard's. The top 100 includes 25 other universities in the SREB region.

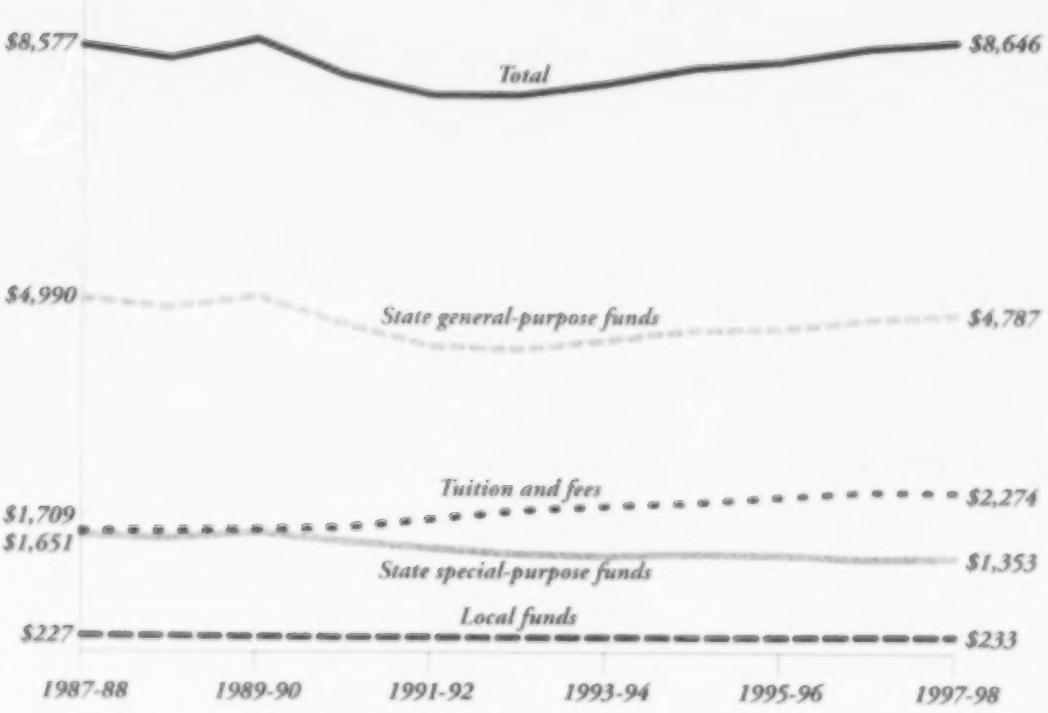
Per-Student Funding Adjusted for Inflation

State appropriations for public higher education have been increasing, but the rate of increase trails the rate of increase for tuition and fees revenues. College enrollments in the SREB region also have been growing, far outpacing the national increase.

When increased appropriations and tuition and fees are adjusted for enrollment growth and inflation, the picture is very different from a simple comparison of annual changes in funding. State appropriations for instruction and public service fell about $200 per full-time-equivalent student in the SREB region over the last 10 years, and state appropriations for research, agriculture and medicine fell about $300 per full-time-equivalent student. During that same period, revenues per student from tuition and fees, when adjusted for inflation, rose nearly $570 in the SREB region. When adjusted for inflation, the cumulative effect on total funding (which includes state appropriations, local appropriations, and tuition and fees) was an increase of about $70 per full-time-equivalent student.

Changes in Funding Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student,

Public Colleges and Universities, SREB States *(adjusted for inflation)*



Source: D. Kent Halstead, Research Associates of Washington

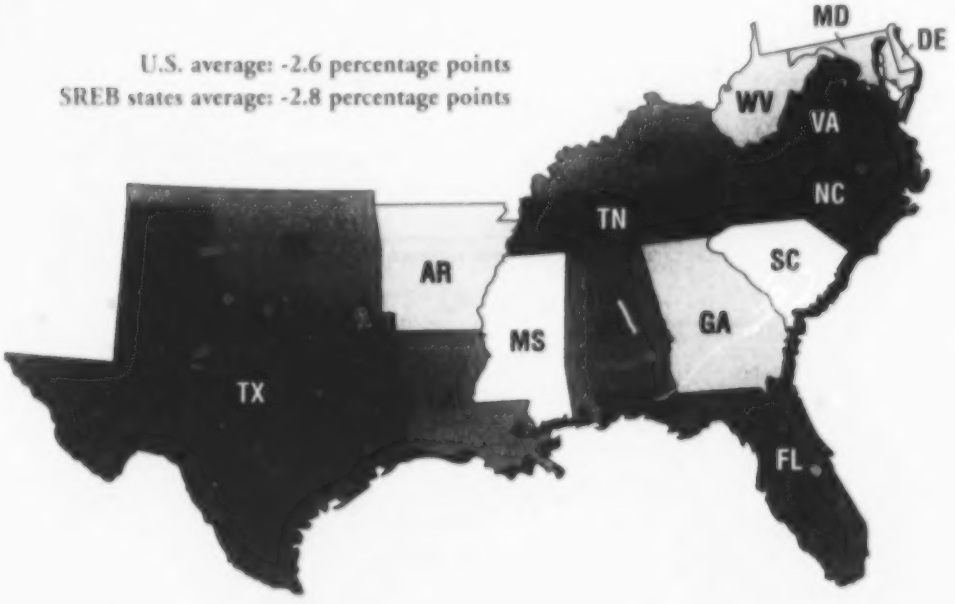
Priority in State Budgets

During the period of growth from the late 1980s to the late 1990s, the proportion of state taxes appropriated to colleges and universities and affiliated agencies declined both nationwide and in the SREB region. All SREB states except South Carolina appropriate a smaller proportion of state taxes for higher education and related services than they did 10 years ago.

Changes in State Appropriations to Higher Education

as a Percentage of State Taxes, 1986-87 to 1996-97

U.S. average: -2.6 percentage points
SREB states average: -2.8 percentage points



Decreased more than three percentage points

Decreased between two percentage points and three percentage points

Decreased between one percentage point and two percentage points

Decreased less than one percentage point (or increased)

Sources: Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University; U.S. Bureau of the Census

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The SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin*, which contains updated and expanded information. SREB data are also available on the Internet at www.sreb.org.

Table 73
Revenues for Current-Year Operating Expenses

	Public Higher Education				Private Higher Education[1]		
	1995-96 (in thousands)		Percent Increase, 1985-86 to 1995-96		1995-96 (in thousands)		Percent Increase, 1985-86 to 1995-96
	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year
United States	$101,578,306	$24,164,647	84.8	102.8	$73,111,113	$2,356,067	109.2
SREB states[2]	35,041,854	7,371,438	96.4	111.0	15,736,388	482,792	149.5
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.5	30.5			21.5	20.5	
Alabama	$2,541,409	$396,135	102.3	109.7	$352,946	$12,385	99.1
Arkansas	1,129,637	153,201	117.4	256.3	152,456	2,619	113.3
Delaware	443,637	69,087	91.3	191.1	37,607	NA	130.4
Florida	2,699,266	1,255,654	109.3	116.6	1,909,456	103,409	339.5
Georgia	2,549,549	407,958	115.9	258.6	2,046,871	43,365	185.5
Kentucky	1,778,305	164,988	93.9	193.3	374,056	26,044	123.3
Louisiana	1,925,772	173,106	81.9	296.0	657,253	22,109	77.2
Maryland	1,778,846	505,913	97.7	84.7	1,912,072	13,743	108.3
Mississippi	1,208,195	362,243	97.7	118.1	125,377	9,945	100.0
North Carolina	2,971,760	756,110	95.4	99.7	2,598,128	17,851	229.5
Oklahoma	1,196,897	253,730	55.6	90.9	306,812	23,399	70.4
South Carolina	1,699,154	310,918	105.1	102.7	372,615	19,495	102.9
Tennessee	1,875,005	301,204	92.8	81.7	1,605,362	22,544	125.0
Texas	7,227,687	1,833,245	94.5	96.6	2,140,450	94,398	109.2
Virginia	3,286,743	393,825	94.1	80.5	960,384	56,941	134.3
West Virginia	729,991	34,119	92.8	47.9	184,544	14,545	158.2

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Trends for private two-year colleges are not shown because there are many openings and closings in this sector.

[2] The regional totals do not equal the sum of the state figures because of rounding.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1986" and "Fiscal Year 1996," unpublished data.

Table 74

Spending for Current-Year Operations

	Public Higher Education				Private Higher Education*		
	1995-96 (in thousands)		Percent Increase, 1985-86 to 1995-96		1995-96 (in thousands)		Percent Increase, 1985-86 to 1995-96
	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year
United States	$100,880,459	$23,584,001	88.9	102.1	$71,602,070	$2,117,072	111.0
SREB states	34,815,292	7,237,740	102.0	111.2	15,355,616	433,307	137.8
SREB states as a percentage of nation	34.5	30.7			21.4	20.5	
Alabama	$2,564,094	$396,364	117.7	108.2	$349,524	$11,625	93.9
Arkansas	1,135,684	152,036	122.9	256.1	150,832	2,939	112.1
Delaware	450,609	69,147	115.0	191.3	36,097	NA	120.3
Florida	2,678,597	1,240,404	111.7	115.3	1,865,466	90,576	157.4
Georgia	2,517,578	405,787	115.4	254.6	1,948,257	39,436	187.5
Kentucky	1,752,654	164,863	100.6	197.3	368,650	24,243	127.5
Louisiana	1,920,770	166,123	84.1	291.3	666,081	17,668	86.1
Maryland	1,760,518	497,264	114.1	83.2	1,875,835	11,804	107.4
Mississippi	1,194,111	351,345	104.6	112.9	122,375	11,056	95.7
North Carolina	2,976,273	714,988	102.0	94.5	2,559,018	17,317	221.7
Oklahoma	1,167,844	246,825	56.0	97.7	314,643	24,919	82.3
South Carolina	1,663,226	306,847	101.3	105.1	355,589	19,632	92.9
Tennessee	1,849,399	300,364	94.4	83.6	1,615,678	21,969	137.6
Texas	7,217,823	1,800,387	102.4	100.0	2,065,914	81,007	105.8
Virginia	3,238,804	391,281	97.1	80.2	883,815	46,383	126.2
West Virginia	727,307	33,716	96.0	55.6	177,842	12,732	145.5

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

* Trends for private two-year colleges are not shown because there are many openings and closings in this sector.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1986" and "Fiscal Year 1996," unpublished data.

Table 75

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

1995-96

	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	23.5	40.2	0.4	15.6	4.2	16.3
SREB states	20.0	43.6	0.1	14.7	5.3	16.3
Alabama	20.3	41.7	0.2	19.2	1.9	16.6
Arkansas	19.2	48.3	NA	15.1	4.2	13.2
Delaware	43.7	20.5	NA	12.3	7.1	16.5
Florida	15.1	51.8	NA	14.8	4.9	13.4
Georgia	17.7	50.5	0.5	14.9	5.8	10.7
Kentucky	20.5	44.2	0.4	10.3	3.3	21.2
Louisiana	22.5	35.6	0.0[3]	13.0	7.7	21.2
Maryland	26.7	39.4	NA	17.2	4.4	12.3
Mississippi	19.4	48.0	0.3	17.5	2.9	12.0
North Carolina	14.7	52.3	NA	17.4	2.4	13.2
Oklahoma	20.1	46.0	NA	14.6	7.0	12.3
South Carolina	26.4	45.3	NA	14.5	1.4	12.4
Tennessee	19.5	49.5	0.2	11.8	3.7	15.3
Texas	15.5	39.7	NA	13.6	8.8	22.5
Virginia	32.7	32.6	NA	15.1	4.3	15.3
West Virginia	26.1	47.2	0.1	13.7	3.6	9.2

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no funding of this type in the state.

[1] Educational and general revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university — for example, a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowments used for hospitals began to be reported under hospitals. Previously these amounts were reported under state appropriations.

Table 75
continued

1985-86

Tuition and Fees	Appropriations: State	Appropriations: Local	Government Contracts and Grants: Federal	Government Contracts and Grants: Other	All Other[2]
17.1	51.6	0.4	13.7	2.2	15.1
14.8	56.2	0.1	12.2	2.4	14.1
14.8	56.2	0.6	14.5	1.8	12.1
13.0	56.2	NA	11.7	2.2	16.9
32.0	33.8	NA	9.6	1.4	23.3
11.7	61.6	NA	13.6	3.7	9.5
14.9	58.0	0.7	14.4	1.9	10.0
15.1	56.4	0.4	8.5	3.7	15.9
16.9	57.8	0.1	10.0	2.9	12.2
21.2	51.2	NA	15.7	4.6	7.3
16.6	54.7	0.6	14.1	2.4	11.6
10.4	57.4	NA	13.5	1.5	17.3
11.2	63.3	NA	12.3	3.5	9.7
16.2	61.6	0.0[3]	10.3	1.0	10.9
16.9	55.8	0.0[3]	12.4	2.6	12.3
11.5	55.4	NA	10.4	2.0	20.8
21.4	49.1	NA	12.7	2.0	14.8
14.8	62.1	NA	11.3	2.7	9.0

[2] "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowments; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources.

[3] Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1986" and "Fiscal Year 1996," unpublished data.

Table 76
Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1995-96					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	20.8	36.7	18.0	12.5	6.8	5.2
SREB states	20.9	47.9	8.6	15.0	3.2	4.4
Alabama	23.2	50.4	0.4	20.9	1.9	3.2
Arkansas	18.3	51.8	1.7	15.5	9.8	2.8
Delaware	18.3	45.1	18.0	7.7	11.0	NA
Florida	23.3	54.3	0.0[3]	14.7	2.4	5.3
Georgia	20.0	54.5	1.9	10.8	8.6	4.3
Kentucky	23.7	48.7	NA	17.7	6.4	3.5
Louisiana	23.3	32.3	4.6	16.2	20.4	3.2
Maryland	31.0	23.1	28.7	10.6	2.4	4.3
Mississippi	15.3	44.8	8.8	18.0	9.2	3.8
North Carolina	10.5	64.8	11.1	9.0	0.5	4.2
Oklahoma	17.7	48.9	8.6	17.0	1.4	6.4
South Carolina	23.3	46.4	8.9	17.9	0.8	2.7
Tennessee	21.0	54.2	NA	20.3	0.7	3.7
Texas	18.8	42.3	16.1	16.1	1.4	5.3
Virginia	31.5	47.9	0.3	14.7	3.2	2.3
West Virginia	25.8	45.4	0.2	19.3	6.1	3.1

"NA" indicates not applicable.

[1] Educational and general revenues consist of total revenues for current operations minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises are essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university — for example, a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowments used for hospitals began to be reported under hospitals. Previously these amounts were reported under state appropriations.

Table 76
continued

1985-86					
Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts and Grants		All Other[2]
	State	Local	Federal	Other	
17.0	47.4	17.7	10.0	3.3	4.6
15.5	58.6	8.9	11.0	1.8	4.3
13.7	63.2	0.0[3]	15.4	2.8	4.9
15.5	64.5	NA	13.4	2.5	4.1
9.2	76.4	NA	14.4	NA	NA
19.9	64.1	0.0[3]	9.5	2.1	3.6
22.5	57.2	0.1	8.6	3.6	3.1
19.8	59.8	0.0[3]	15.1	2.4	2.7
17.6	64.2	0.0[3]	13.5	1.6	1.6
22.5	33.9	0.3	9.3	2.1	2.6
14.4	48.2	0.1	16.1	0.4	9.3
5.5	74.2	0.1	6.2	1.2	1.9
10.7	67.2	0.1	11.3	0.4	2.6
16.4	55.0	0.1	16.9	1.3	2.7
11.9	51.8	NA	31.1	1.2	4.1
13.9	55.4	0.1	7.5	2.0	6.6
22.1	63.2	0.0[3]	11.5	0.8	2.1
17.2	60.4	NA	12.5	3.1	6.8

[2] "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowments; sales and services of educational activities; and other sources.

[3] Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1986" and "Fiscal Year 1996," unpublished data.

Table 77

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Spending[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	1995-96 Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	36.5	15.3	6.2	23.1	7.3	7.9	3.7
SREB states	38.1	15.4	7.0	21.2	7.1	7.7	3.7
Alabama	32.5	16.4	10.5	21.7	6.9	6.3	5.8
Arkansas	36.5	13.6	6.7	20.0	7.0	10.8	5.4
Delaware	45.6	11.7	3.6	20.0	6.8	8.4	4.0
Florida	36.7	20.0	5.5	24.1	6.1	6.8	0.7
Georgia	35.3	19.2	6.9	22.0	7.6	8.9	0.0[4]
Kentucky	35.0	10.8	11.4	22.8	6.8	7.8	5.4
Louisiana	36.0	14.6	10.2	21.8	7.0	9.1	1.2
Maryland	35.4	19.1	5.1	21.9	7.8	6.7	3.9
Mississippi	34.7	14.9	7.1	22.3	7.4	9.8	3.7
North Carolina	40.8	14.9	8.2	19.5	7.9	7.7	0.9
Oklahoma	40.6	13.3	9.4	19.4	6.8	9.9	0.5
South Carolina	39.8	15.0	9.1	21.7	7.8	5.6	1.0
Tennessee	43.2	11.6	7.5	24.3	6.9	6.4	0.2
Texas	39.7	14.8	4.8	18.3	6.7	6.5	9.2
Virginia	39.9	15.2	4.3	23.3	6.5	9.7	1.1
West Virginia	36.9	9.8	8.3	22.6	9.2	9.5	3.8

[1] Educational and general spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university — for example, a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

[2] "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).

Table 77
continued

Instruction	Research	Public Service	1985-86 Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
40.1	13.6	5.5	23.8	9.5	6.1	1.4
41.2	13.6	6.9	21.6	9.5	5.8	1.4
38.6	14.3	9.1	22.2	8.6	5.8	1.4
42.4	10.9	8.1	20.2	8.8	8.1	1.6
47.5	10.8	5.1	20.6	8.7	6.0	1.4
40.3	18.8	4.4	23.8	8.1	4.5	0.1
39.6	18.9	8.1	21.3	8.9	3.2	0.0[4]
36.1	8.9	10.2	24.8	8.8	6.3	4.9
38.6	12.0	8.5	22.3	9.8	8.2	0.6
40.3	14.4	3.7	23.9	11.1	5.9	0.7
37.5	14.4	8.8	20.5	7.8	10.3	0.7
43.6	12.5	11.9	17.6	8.9	5.4	0.1
45.9	13.9	7.5	15.3	10.8	6.5	0.0[4]
40.7	10.9	10.8	22.7	10.1	4.1	0.8
44.6	10.7	6.6	23.3	8.8	5.7	0.4
41.9	13.6	4.0	20.0	11.3	5.6	3.5
42.4	13.8	5.2	24.6	7.7	5.9	0.4
40.1	7.9	5.0	26.9	11.1	7.5	1.5

[3] "All Other" consists of education and general funds that were transferred to other funds either on an elective basis or as required by regulations.

[4] Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1986" and "Fiscal Year 1996," unpublished data.

Table 78
Percent Distribution of Educational and General Spending[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	1995-96 Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	43.9	0.1	2.1	31.5	9.4	11.2	1.8
SREB states	45.0	0.1	1.7	30.1	9.1	12.2	1.9
Alabama	42.6	NA	0.8	27.0	7.9	17.1	4.6
Arkansas	40.9	0.0[4]	1.7	31.5	8.7	13.9	3.3
Delaware	41.3	NA	0.5	36.6	10.9	5.8	5.0
Florida	42.3	0.0[4]	0.9	33.7	9.3	12.7	1.1
Georgia	46.1	0.1	0.5	28.4	9.9	15.0	0.0[4]
Kentucky	42.0	NA	4.5	19.1	6.9	19.4	8.2
Louisiana	50.4	0.1	0.8	24.1	9.0	15.1	0.5
Maryland	44.3	0.0[4]	0.2	33.8	9.8	9.4	2.4
Mississippi	50.4	NA	0.6	23.8	9.8	14.9	0.5
North Carolina	53.3	0.0[4]	0.5	29.2	9.1	8.0	NA
Oklahoma	43.5	0.1	1.4	27.0	10.1	16.0	1.9
South Carolina	44.4	0.1	0.5	35.7	8.1	10.1	1.2
Tennessee	46.5	NA	7.4	26.8	7.0	11.2	1.1
Texas	43.0	0.2	3.4	29.3	9.7	11.2	3.1
Virginia	47.8	NA	0.4	31.8	7.1	12.8	0.1
West Virginia	39.9	NA	1.1	34.5	7.9	17.3	NA

"NA" indicates not applicable.

[1] Educational and general spending consists of current operating spending minus the spending of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff and that charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. Independent operations are essentially independent institutes or centers affiliated with a college or university — for example, a formally designated Federally Funded Research and Development Center.

[2] "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support (such as libraries), student services (such as counseling and placement centers) and institutional support (such as the general administrative offices).

Table 78
continued

Instruction	Research	Public Service	1985-86 Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
46.9	0.1	1.9	30.6	11.2	8.1	1.3
47.4	0.0[4]	1.8	31.0	11.1	7.5	1.2
51.7	0.0[4]	0.8	27.1	9.5	10.3	0.6
42.1	NA	1.4	33.9	9.8	12.2	0.6
53.4	NA	NA	31.8	9.5	5.3	NA
44.5	0.0[4]	1.0	35.6	11.2	7.6	0.1
47.1	NA	0.6	32.5	13.2	6.6	NA
54.5	NA	0.6	16.6	9.7	13.9	4.6
42.7	0.4	2.8	29.7	14.2	8.7	1.5
46.6	NA	0.9	33.3	11.7	6.8	0.7
50.4	NA	0.3	23.6	11.6	13.8	0.3
55.5	0.0[4]	0.5	30.8	9.1	4.0	0.0[4]
52.6	0.0[4]	1.2	22.0	12.9	11.0	0.3
42.2	0.0[4]	0.5	36.7	9.1	6.6	4.8
48.5	NA	13.4	25.0	6.8	5.6	0.8
44.6	0.0[4]	2.3	30.1	13.4	6.7	2.8
48.5	NA	0.2	35.8	7.7	7.8	NA
41.7	NA	1.2	31.4	13.2	12.4	NA

[3] "All Other" consists of education and general funds that were transferred to other funds either on an elective basis or as required by regulations.

[4] Indicates less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1986" and "Fiscal Year 1996," unpublished data.

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REVENUES

Table 79

Percent Change in Inflation-Adjusted Operating Revenues for Public Higher Education Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student, 1987-88 to 1997-98*

	Total	State General-Purpose Funds	State Special-Purpose Funds	Local Funds	Net Tuition and Fees
United States	-1.1	-10.3	-16.4	9.4	32.8
SREB states	0.8	-4.1	-18.1	2.5	33.1
Alabama	-6.1	-27.8	24.9	31.6	24.7
Arkansas	-2.3	-5.7	-19.1	NA	26.0
Delaware	8.0	-16.1	-71.7	NA	40.8
Florida	-5.6	-5.1	-41.4	NA	29.6
Georgia	13.4	17.7	-9.6	-73.1	21.0
Kentucky	-6.0	-17.2	-4.4	NA	23.7
Louisiana	-6.6	0.3	-37.4	NA	9.7
Maryland	8.3	-6.7	-4.8	6.0	45.3
Mississippi	1.6	5.7	-3.8	-18.1	1.5
North Carolina	-3.6	-6.8	-17.1	12.3	32.7
Oklahoma	9.6	3.4	-12.5	24.3	57.2
South Carolina	-8.8	-20.4	-24.5	10.9	28.1
Tennessee	-15.9	-24.4	-24.5	NA	17.6
Texas	15.9	13.3	-10.6	12.9	60.0
Virginia	-10.0	-15.8	-61.7	-43.3	36.6
West Virginia	2.2	-21.4	5.7	NA	58.3

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no local funding.

* Public higher-education operating funds are the sum of (1) state general-purpose operating appropriations (total operating appropriations minus special-purpose operating appropriations); (2) state special-purpose operating appropriations (funds for research, agriculture and medical education); (3) local operating appropriations; and (4) net tuition revenues (total tuition revenues minus state student aid). Both four-year and two-year colleges are included.

Source: D. Kent Halstead, Research Associates of Washington, 1998.

Table 80
Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses Related to Higher Education*

	Appropriations (in thousands), 1998-99	Percent Change 1997-98 to 1998-99	1978-79 to 1983-84	1983-84 to 1988-89	1988-89 to 1993-94	1993-94 to 1998-99
United States	$52,834,377	6.7	51.4	42.3	11.4	28.8
SREB states	18,886,700	6.1	69.2	34.5	18.7	30.1
SREB states as a percentage of nation	35.7					
Alabama	$1,028,644	5.3	36.9	72.5	15.1	15.3
Arkansas	556,447	7.7	40.6	57.5	34.5	33.1
Delaware	168,601	8.7	59.3	38.2	17.2	33.8
Florida	2,498,665	9.3	78.9	62.5	1.9	57.6
Georgia	1,483,818	7.2	64.4	42.5	27.4	43.4
Kentucky	888,700	15.7	46.8	29.7	21.3	41.0
Louisiana	747,821	3.5	80.3	-4.0	17.5	31.8
Maryland	940,073	7.1	49.3	60.3	6.9	25.6
Mississippi	786,969	8.1	59.4	23.2	7.8	71.5
North Carolina	2,171,339	8.2	65.7	53.8	22.6	33.2
Oklahoma	723,051	8.6	98.0	6.7	29.7	34.3
South Carolina	761,931	2.3	48.1	47.1	8.1	22.1
Tennessee	944,435	3.8	29.8	69.1	20.8	13.9
Texas	3,527,867	-0.9	119.0	-1.6	42.0	10.6
Virginia	1,296,078	12.4	45.4	66.6	-7.9	36.5
West Virginia	362,261	2.7	34.7	26.9	17.1	22.0

* State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and paying off debts. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial-aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and universities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards for public colleges and universities.

Sources: Edward R. Hines. *State Higher Education Appropriations* annual reports, various years (Denver, Colo.: State Higher Education Executive Officers); "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (www.coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine); "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, unpublished revisions).

Table 81

State and Local General Operating Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student at Public Colleges and Universities[1]

	Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student[2] by Type of Institution,[3] 1997-98								
		SREB Four-Year Colleges and Universities						SREB Two-Year Colleges	
	All Four-Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
SREB states[4]	$5,356	$6,554	$5,455	$4,621	$4,218	$4,284	$4,546	$3,684	$4,582
Alabama	4,352	5,228	3,928	4,214	3,481	3,774	2,817	2,618	4,631
Arkansas	5,088	6,268	NA	4,672	NA	4,349	5,527	4,458	—
Florida	6,838	7,312	6,199	7,203	5,823	NA	NA	3,174	—
Georgia	6,153	8,012	9,270	4,521	4,370	4,230	4,820	4,218	4,395
Kentucky	4,582	4,975	4,926	4,446	4,459	3,084	7,847	3,026	—
Louisiana	3,411	4,592	3,216	3,420	2,662	3,114	NA	2,630	5,323
Maryland	6,512	9,337	5,936	NA	4,622	5,268	7,223	4,689	NA
Mississippi	5,065	5,076	4,917	5,226	NA	5,363	5,166	4,060	NA
North Carolina	7,019	8,566	7,029	6,069	5,633	7,652	8,166	4,596	NA
Oklahoma	4,928	6,075	NA	3,474	4,097	4,105	4,075	3,983	—
South Carolina[5]	4,823	5,887	5,803	4,539	3,242	4,557	3,633	3,936	NA
Tennessee[6]	5,106	6,649	5,572	4,180	4,763	4,426	NA	3,310	4,296
Texas[7]	5,598	6,538	5,751	4,612	4,597	8,268	4,076	3,855	NA
Virginia	4,492	4,960	4,764	3,271	4,091	3,782	3,971	2,988	NA
West Virginia[8]	3,828	4,432	NA	3,380	NA	NA	3,521	3,123	—

"NA" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data not available.

[1] These figures represent operating appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes, including staff benefits. Local tax funds are provided to Two-Year 1 institutions in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia and to Two-Year 2 institutions in Georgia. Excluded are funds appropriated for capital construction and paying off debts, noninstructional community-service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health-professions education programs (including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine), statewide financial-aid programs for students, amounts for statewide coordinating and governing boards, and funds for private colleges and universities.

[2] Full-time-equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedure: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit-hours divided by 30 for semester systems, 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact-hours divided by 900; third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; fourth, graduate FTE (including law students) equals estimated annual graduate credit-hours divided by 24 for semester systems; 36 for quarter systems.

[3] The SREB classifies colleges and universities into categories based on number of degrees awarded and number of subjects in which degrees are awarded. See the definitions starting on page 185.

[4] Delaware is not included in figures.

[5] In South Carolina, a portion of tuition and fees revenues is dedicated to debt retirement. Because these revenues can be used for operating expenses in most of the other SREB states, the figures above may overstate South Carolina's per-student support to some extent.

[6] Tennessee appropriations include amounts for Centers of Excellence, Centers of Emphasis, vocational improvements, and instruction and research equipment, as well as interest income from the Chairs of Excellence program.

[7] The data for Texas include general "revenues" used to match employee contributions to the state retirement plans, the available "university fund endowment" amounts available for current-year operating expenses at three universities, and funds appropriated for overhead on sponsored research projects.

[8] In West Virginia, about 18 percent of regular student fees ($34 million) is dedicated by law to capital improvements. Because these revenues can be used for operating expenses in most of the other SREB states, the figures above may overstate West Virginia's per-student support to some extent.

Source: SREB-State Data Exchange

Table 82
State Appropriations Related to Higher Education as Percentages of State Taxes*

	1976-77	1981-82	1986-87	1991-92	1996-97
United States	13.8	12.9	13.1	12.2	10.5
SREB states	15.1	14.3	15.3	13.7	12.5
Alabama	19.2	17.5	19.6	19.4	17.6
Arkansas	14.3	14.8	14.3	13.9	12.9
Delaware	11.1	12.1	10.3	9.0	8.5
Florida	13.3	12.9	13.0	10.0	9.6
Georgia	13.9	13.2	13.4	12.0	12.0
Kentucky	13.2	12.3	13.0	12.6	10.4
Louisiana	12.5	12.7	14.5	13.9	11.4
Maryland	11.5	11.5	11.0	11.0	9.9
Mississippi	15.9	17.9	16.8	15.8	16.6
North Carolina	17.1	17.4	18.8	16.0	14.6
Oklahoma	13.4	10.0	14.4	14.0	12.2
South Carolina	17.7	17.6	16.0	15.5	16.8
Tennessee	13.9	15.9	17.2	15.0	13.9
Texas	19.3	16.1	17.5	16.6	13.9
Virginia	15.4	15.8	16.3	13.7	11.1
West Virginia	13.8	11.4	13.2	12.1	11.8

* State appropriations exclude dollars for capital construction and paying off debts. Also excluded are funds from sources other than state tax funds, including all funds from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level financial-aid programs for students, state funds for private colleges and universities, and state funds for coordinating or governing boards for public colleges and universities.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances*, various years (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office and www.census.gov).

Edward R. Hines: *State Higher Education Appropriations* annual reports, various years (Denver, Colo.: State Higher Education Executive Officers), "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (www.coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine); "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education" (Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, unpublished revisions).

Table 83
Universities' Large Library Collections, Expenditures and Staff

	Volumes Held			
	1997	Percent Increase, 1967 to 1977	Percent Increase, 1977 to 1987	Percent Increase, 1987 to 1997
United States (median)	4,645,050	54.0	25.1	29.3
SREB states (median)	4,433,628	21.8	35.4	52.7
SREB median as a percentage of nation	95.4			
University of Texas at Austin	7,495,275	108.4	41.9	30.3
University of North Carolina	4,819,186	56.2	50.1	41.1
Duke University (North Carolina)	4,645,050	54.0	25.1	29.3
University of Virginia	4,433,628	21.8	35.4	52.7
University of Georgia	3,458,298	122.5	51.5	32.8
University of Florida	3,317,781	52.6	40.6	27.3
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	3,224,741	29.9	27.1	20.7
University of South Carolina	2,998,228	—	42.8	34.7
Louisiana State University	2,950,442	17.6	36.8	29.9
University of Kentucky	2,679,084	34.2	24.6	31.1
University of Maryland, College Park	2,626,800	48.5	50.7	41.5
North Carolina State University	2,618,615	—	—	117.9
University of Oklahoma	2,610,071	25.3	61.2	19.1
Auburn University (Alabama)	2,464,666	—	—	—
Texas A&M University	2,447,598	73.5	55.6	42.0
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	2,442,771	—	—	42.7
Emory University (Georgia)	2,369,065	—	38.4	18.1
University of Delaware	2,311,442	—	—	29.9
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	2,226,795	35.6	19.1	40.2
Florida State University	2,216,018	46.6	37.6	32.9
University of Miami (Florida)	2,117,998	—	29.8	34.3
Tulane University (Louisiana)	2,116,015	29.3	32.0	25.8
University of Alabama	2,097,526	0.9	49.6	23.9
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	2,005,765	—	59.3	25.9
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,964,841	—	—	—
Oklahoma State University	1,963,157	36.7	19.0	36.3
Rice University (Texas)	1,956,645	—	—	47.8
University of Houston (Texas)	1,940,905	—	8.6	27.2

"—" indicates data not available. The university was not a member of the Association of Research Libraries in the earlier year or years.

Source: Association of Research Libraries, "ARL Statistics" (http://viva.lib.virginia.edu/socsci/arl, 1999).

Table 83
continued

Total Expenditures				Professional Staff (full-time-equivalent)			
1997	Percent Increase, 1967 to 1977	Percent Increase, 1977 to 1987	Percent Increase, 1987 to 1997	1997	Percent Change, 1967 to 1977	Percent Change, 1977 to 1987	Percent Increase, 1987 to 1997
$21,574,509	113.9	148.1	89.3	288	41.7	11.8	203.2
23,248,612	291.2	156.2	75.3	299	81.0	25.0	214.7
107.8				103.8			
$24,538,692	136.4	82.8	50.9	515	44.0	12.3	275.9
23,391,822	204.1	165.5	67.5	329	13.7	37.3	188.6
21,574,509	113.9	148.1	89.3	288	41.7	11.8	203.2
23,248,612	291.2	156.2	75.3	299	81.0	25.0	214.7
17,333,876	162.6	144.5	63.4	287	47.7	23.1	258.8
18,475,394	117.0	186.9	68.7	316	7.4	38.4	212.9
20,531,044	19.1	180.6	89.5	271	25.0	60.0	208.0
14,222,819	—	96.3	131.2	198	—	11.3	235.6
9,635,780	50.1	147.8	19.0	160	-36.5	13.0	162.3
15,493,171	138.1	122.1	87.1	214	5.7	1.5	224.2
15,603,070	130.4	112.9	42.7	214	15.1	-1.2	157.8
16,780,431	—	—	132.4	226	—	—	425.6
9,891,030	156.1	125.1	72.1	127	54.3	-2.0	164.6
8,731,492	—	—	—	135	—	—	—
17,071,590	328.6	188.5	89.2	263	127.8	63.4	292.5
14,526,674	—	—	46.1	221	—	—	198.6
19,349,321	—	207.7	113.5	252	—	23.1	293.8
11,324,763	—	—	—	167	—	—	—
12,736,687	106.9	66.3	115.5	211	-8.2	5.7	276.8
11,032,822	98.2	169.3	65.7	186	31.0	-1.8	232.1
13,350,984	—	172.5	68.5	193	—	45.8	175.7
9,742,278	96.4	205.3	48.7	150	3.8	22.0	200.0
8,730,235	66.6	159.3	66.5	138	2.5	24.4	170.6
11,272,738	—	91.4	52.4	134	—	5.7	139.3
7,980,268	—	—	92.1	107	—	—	127.7
8,546,757	75.9	135.9	97.7	118	—	14.3	195.0
9,569,740	—	187.5	98.3	108	—	48.1	170.0
10,922,608	—	32.9	83.7	141	—	-23.2	227.9

Table 84
Federal Support for Research and Development

National Rank, 1995-96		Federal Obligations, (in thousands), 1995-96	Percent Increase, 1985-86 to 1995-96	Percent Increase, 1994-95 to 1995-96
Total to All Universities		$12,235,569	89.5	1.3
Total to Top 100 Universities		10,201,945	85.0	1.9
Total to Top 10 Universities		2,787,652	78.7	2.2
1	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)*	611,683		
2	University of Washington	309,853		
3	Stanford University (California)	294,859		
4	University of Michigan	261,284		
5	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	229,174		
6	University of California – San Diego	226,260		
7	University of California – San Francisco	219,100		
8	University of Pennsylvania	218,840		
9	University of California – Los Angeles	208,356		
10	University of Wisconsin – Madison	208,243		
Total to All SREB Institutions		3,527,492	99.5	3.7
Total to SREB Institutions Ranked 11-100		2,162,727	109.9	4.2
18	Duke University (North Carolina)	164,886		
19	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	164,603		
25	University of Alabama at Birmingham	134,107		
32	University of Texas at Austin	104,489		
37	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	92,211		
38	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	92,050		

* Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds from the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was a university-administered, federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

Table 84
continued

National Rank, 1995-96		Federal Obligations (in thousands), 1995-96
42	University of Maryland, College Park	88,507
43	University of Texas Southwest Medical Center at Dallas	84,331
45	University of Virginia	84,141
46	University of Florida	81,495
47	Emory University (Georgia)	80,249
48	University of Miami (Florida)	76,826
53	University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional School	69,243
54	Georgia Institute of Technology	67,890
58	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	65,399
61	Louisiana State University System	60,706
65	University of Kentucky	55,713
66	University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	55,541
67	North Carolina State University at Raleigh	55,116
70	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	53,342
72	Texas A&M University	51,283
74	University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	50,446
79	Florida State University	45,296
82	Virginia Commonwealth University	44,639
84	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	44,470
88	Tulane University (Louisiana)	42,068
89	University of Georgia	41,623
90	University of Texas Medical Branch – Galveston	41,517
93	Medical University of South Carolina	38,766
100	University of Delaware	31,774

Sources: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges and Nonprofit Institutions: Fiscal Year 1983* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984) and "1996" (www.nsf.gov, April 1999).

Table 85
University Endowments*

National Rank, 1998		Market Value, 1998	Percent Increase 1990 to 1998	Percent Increase 1997 to 1998
Total to Top 10 Institutions		$56,981,432		
1	Harvard University (Massachusetts)	13,019,736	179.8	19.2
2	University of Texas System	7,647,309	134.9	14.0
3	Yale University (Connecticut)	6,624,449	157.7	15.4
4	Princeton University (New Jersey)	5,582,800	120.9	13.0
5	Emory University (Georgia)	5,104,801	342.4	19.5
6	Stanford University (California)	4,559,066	122.1	1.9
7	University of California	3,787,884	—	20.9
8	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3,678,127	161.9	20.8
9	Texas A&M University System and Foundations	3,531,517	—	19.7
10	Washington University	3,445,743	152.3	23.1
Total to SREB Institutions Ranked 11-100		20,133,143	190.5	15.6
13	Rice University (Texas)	2,790,627	161.1	20.2
19	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	1,539,242	155.0	14.9
22	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	1,373,155	145.0	18.7
23	Duke University (North Carolina)	1,359,992	187.6	19.9
25	University of Virginia	1,227,880	152.1	11.8

"—" indicates data not available for one of the years necessary for the calculation.

* Data include only institutions participating in the comparative performance study by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.

Table 85
continued

National Rank, 1998		Market Value, 1998	Percent Increase 1990 to 1998	Percent Increase 1997 to 1998
36	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Foundations	847,420	—	17.7
40	Texas Christian University	786,461	170.4	12.8
44	Southern Methodist University (Texas)	770,681	116.9	19.4
45	Washington and Lee University (Virginia)	768,376	601.8	19.9
46	University of Richmond (Virginia)	752,309	168.1	11.8
47	University of Delaware	749,613	108.1	12.9
48	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	747,989	135.2	21.7
61	University of Tulsa (Oklahoma)	613,948	100.4	12.1
67	Georgia Institute of Technology and Foundation	567,117	—	-26.9
71	University of Alabama System	540,400	241.4	15.9
72	Trinity University (Texas)	540,131	88.9	13.3
74	Baylor University (Texas)	539,792	115.6	15.3
75	Agnes Scott College (Georgia)	521,071	265.0	21.9
76	Tulane University (Louisiana)	502,948	115.5	12.7
77	University of Florida Foundation	502,141	129.8	25.4
80	Georgia Institute of Technology	466,993	176.2	24.0
88	University of Oklahoma and Foundation	427,098	—	22.9
90	University of Miami (Florida)	417,809	144.4	20.2
93	University of Houston System (Texas)	405,525	144.4	15.6
98	University of Maryland System and Foundation	374,425	368.3	32.2

Source: National Association of College and University Business Officers, "College and University Endowments," *Chronicle of Higher Education* (Feb. 19, 1999).

The SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin,* which contains updated and expanded information. SREB data are also available on the Internet at www.sreb.org.

Definitions of Institutional Categories

Throughout its 29-year history, the SREB-State Data Exchange has recognized the importance of reporting statistical comparisons by institutional category — unlike most other statistical reports, even today. States have different mixes of types of institutions, and comparisons among states always should be interpreted with caution.

SREB's system for categorizing colleges, universities and postsecondary vocational/technical schools is designed for use in making statistical comparisons among states and is based on several factors relevant in determining resource requirements. Each college or university is classified according to its institutional size (number of degrees); role (types of degrees); breadth of program offerings (number of program areas in which degrees are granted); and comprehensiveness (distribution of degrees across program areas). The SREB classifications do not consider other factors, such as cost differences among programs or externally funded research, that also play a role in determining resource requirements.

The SREB-State Data Exchange also recognizes that different categorization schemes serve different purposes. Many states use more narrowly defined peer groups, sometimes containing colleges and universities outside the SREB region, for purposes other than interstate statistical comparisons. For example, many higher-education funding formulas contain peer group comparisons.

SREB helps states analyze alternate peer groups by making available the by-college databases from all parts of the survey for researchers and planners who need customized comparison groups.

Institutions are assigned to categories for a report year based on the previous academic year's data. To keep the statistical comparison groups reasonably stable and to ensure that institutions change categories only when their measures on a criterion are reasonably stable, institutions move to a new category after they meet its criteria for the third consecutive time.

For the 1997-98 SREB-State Data Exchange classifications shown here, institutions were assigned to categories based on 1996-97 data.

SREB Four-Year 1:
Institutions that each year award at least 100 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (two-digit classification) — with no more than 50 percent in any one category.

AL Auburn University
AL University of Alabama
AR University of Arkansas Main Campus
DE University of Delaware[1]
FL Florida State University
FL University of Florida
FL University of South Florida
GA Georgia State University
GA University of Georgia
KY University of Kentucky
LA Louisiana State University and A&M College
MD University of Maryland, College Park
MS Mississippi State University
NC North Carolina State University
NC University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
OK Oklahoma State University Main Campus
OK University of Oklahoma Norman Campus
SC University of South Carolina – Columbia
TN University of Tennessee, Knoxville
TX Texas A&M University
TX Texas Tech University
TX University of Houston
TX University of North Texas
TX University of Texas at Austin
VA University of Virginia
VA Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
WV West Virginia University

SREB Four-Year 2:
Institutions that each year award at least 30 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least five CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL University of Alabama at Birmingham[2]
FL Florida Atlantic University
FL Florida International University[3]
FL University of Central Florida
GA Georgia Institute of Technology
KY University of Louisville
LA University of New Orleans
LA University of Southwestern Louisiana
MD University of Maryland Baltimore County
MS University of Mississippi
MS University of Southern Mississippi
NC University of North Carolina at Greensboro
SC Clemson University
TN University of Memphis[4]
TX Texas Woman's University
TX University of Texas at Arlington
TX University of Texas at Dallas
VA College of William and Mary
VA George Mason University
VA Old Dominion University
VA Virginia Commonwealth University

SREB Four Year 3:

Institutions that each year award at least 100 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees, with master's, education specialist and post-master's degrees distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical University
AL Jacksonville State University
AL University of Alabama in Huntsville[5]
AL University of South Alabama
AR Arkansas State University
AR University of Arkansas at Little Rock
AR University of Central Arkansas
DE Delaware State University[6]
FL Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University[7]
FL University of West Florida
GA Georgia Southern University
KY Eastern Kentucky University
KY Murray State University
KY Western Kentucky University
LA Louisiana Tech University
LA McNeese State University[8]
LA Northeast Louisiana University
LA Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge
MS Jackson State University
NC Appalachian State University
NC East Carolina University
NC North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University
NC North Carolina Central University
NC University of North Carolina at Charlotte
NC Western Carolina University
OK University of Central Oklahoma
SC Winthrop University
TN East Tennessee State University
TN Middle Tennessee State University
TN Tennessee State University
TX Lamar University–Beaumont
TX Prairie View A&M University
TX Sam Houston State University
TX Southwest Texas State University
TX Stephen F. Austin State University
TX Sul Ross State University
TX Texas A&M University – Commerce
TX Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi
TX Texas A&M University – Kingsville
TX Texas Southern University
TX University of Houston – Clear Lake
TX University of Texas at El Paso
TX University of Texas Pan-American[9]
TX University of Texas at San Antonio
TX University of Texas at Tyler
TX West Texas A&M University
VA James Madison University
VA Radford University
WV Marshall University

SREB Four-Year 4:

Institutions that each year award at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees, with master's, education specialist and post-master's degrees distributed among at least five CIP categories (two-digit classification).

AL Auburn University at Montgomery
AL Troy State University
AL Troy State University in Montgomery
AL University of Montevallo
FL University of North Florida
GA Albany State University
GA Georgia College & State University
GA State University of West Georgia[10]
GA Valdosta State College
KY Morehead State University
LA Grambling State University
LA Northwestern State University
LA Southeastern Louisiana University
MD Bowie State University
MD Frostburg State University

MD Morgan State University
MD Salisbury State University
MD Towson State University[11]
MD University of Baltimore
NC Fayetteville State University
NC University of North Carolina at Wilmington
OK Northeastern State University
OK Southwestern Oklahoma State University[12]
SC The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina
SC College of Charleston
TN Austin Peay State University
TN Tennessee Technological University
TN University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
TX Angelo State University
TX Midwestern State University
TX Tarleton State University
TX Texas A&M International University
TX University of Texas of the Permian Basin
VA Norfolk State University
VA Virginia State University

SREB Four-Year 5:
Institutions that each year award at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees.

AL Alabama State University
AL Troy State University at Dothan
AL Troy State University in Montgomery[13]
AL University of North Alabama[14]
AL University of West Alabama
AR Arkansas Tech University
AR Henderson State University
AR Southern Arkansas University[15]
GA Augusta State University
GA Columbus State University
GA Fort Valley State University
GA Georgia Southwestern State University
GA Kennesaw State University[16]
GA North Georgia College & State University
KY Northern Kentucky University
LA Louisiana State University in Shreveport
LA Nicholls State University
LA Southern University at New Orleans
MD Coppin State College
MD University of Maryland Eastern Shore[17]
MS Alcorn State University
MS Delta State University[18]
NC University of North Carolina at Pembroke
OK Cameron University
OK East Central University
OK Northwestern State University
OK Southeastern Oklahoma State University
SC Francis Marion University
SC South Carolina State University
TN University of Tennessee at Martin
TX Sul Ross State University/Uvalde Center
TX Texas A&M University – Texarkana
TX University of Houston – Victoria
TX University of Texas at Brownsville[19]
VA Longwood College

SREB Four-Year 6:
Institutions that each year award fewer than 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees.

AL Athens State College
AR University of Arkansas at Monticello
AR University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
GA Armstrong Atlantic State University[20]
GA Clayton College & State University
GA Savannah State University
KY Kentucky State University
MD Saint Mary's College of Maryland
MS Mississippi University for Women[21]
MS Mississippi Valley State University

NC Elizabeth City State University
NC University of North Carolina at Asheville
NC Winston-Salem State University
OK Langston University
OK Oklahoma Panhandle State University
OK University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma
SC Coastal Carolina University
SC Lander University
SC University of South Carolina – Aiken
SC University of South Carolina – Spartanburg
TX Texas A&M University at Galveston
TX University of Houston – Downtown
VA Christopher Newport University
VA Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia
VA Mary Washington College
WV Bluefield State College
WV Concord College
WV Fairmont State College
WV Glenville State College
WV Shepherd College
WV West Liberty State College
WV West Virginia State College
WV West Virginia University Institute of Technology

Two-Year

SREB Two-Year 1:
Institutions that award associate's degrees and offer college transfer courses. Some certificates and diplomas also may be awarded.

AL Alabama Southern Community College
AL Bevill State Community College
AL Bishop State Community College
AL Central Alabama Community College
AL Chattahoochee Valley State Community College
AL Enterprise State Junior College
AL Gadsden State Community College
AL George Corley Wallace State Community College – Selma
AL George C. Wallace State Community College – Dothan
AL James H. Faulkner State Junior College
AL Jefferson Davis Community College
AL Jefferson State Community College
AL John C. Calhoun State Community College
AL Lawson State Community College
AL Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior College
AL Northeast Alabama State Community College
AL Northwest Community College
AL Shelton State Community College
AL Shoals Community College
AL Snead State Community College
AL Southern Union State Community College
AL Wallace Community College – Hanceville
AR Arkansas State University – Beebe/Newport
AR Arkansas State University – Mountain Home
AR Black River Technical College
AR Cossatot Technical College
AR East Arkansas Community College
AR Garland County Community College
AR Gateway Technical College
AR Mid-South Technical College
AR Mississippi County Community College
AR North Arkansas Community College
AR Northwest Arkansas Community College
AR Ouachita Technical College
AR Ozarka Technical College
AR Petit Jean Technical College
AR Phillips County Community College
AR Pines Technical College
AR Pulaski Technical College

AR Red River Technical College
AR Rich Mountain Community College
AR South Arkansas Community College
AR Southern Arkansas University Tech
AR Westark Community College
DE Delaware Technical and Community College – Owens Campus[22]
DE Delaware Technical and Community College – Stanton-Wilmington Campus[22]
DE Delaware Technical and Community College – Terry Campus[22]
FL Brevard Community College
FL Broward Community College
FL Central Florida Community College
FL Chipola Junior College
FL Daytona Beach Community College
FL Edison Community College
FL Florida Community College at Jacksonville
FL Florida Keys Community College
FL Gulf Coast Community College
FL Hillsborough Community College
FL Indian River Community College
FL Lake City Community College
FL Lake-Sumter Community College
FL Manatee Community College
FL Miami-Dade Community College
FL North Florida Junior College
FL Okaloosa-Walton Junior College
FL Palm Beach Community College
FL Pasco-Hernando Community College
FL Pensacola Junior College
FL Polk Community College
FL Santa Fe Community College
FL Seminole Community College
FL South Florida Community College
FL St. Johns River Community College
FL St. Petersburg Junior College
FL Tallahassee Community College
FL Valencia Community College
GA Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
GA Atlanta Metropolitan College
GA Bainbridge College
GA Coastal Georgia Community College
GA Dalton College
GA Darton College
GA DeKalb College
GA East Georgia College
GA Floyd College
GA Gainesville College
GA Gordon College
GA Macon College
GA Middle Georgia College
GA South Georgia College
GA Waycross College
KY Ashland Community College
KY Elizabethtown Community College
KY Hazard Community College
KY Henderson Community College
KY Hopkinsville Community College
KY Jefferson Community College
KY Lexington Community College
KY Madisonville Community College
KY Maysville Community College
KY Owensboro Community College
KY Paducah Community College
KY Prestonburg Community College
KY Somerset Community College
KY Southeast Community College
LA Bossier Parish Community College
LA Delgado Community College
LA Louisiana State University at Alexandria
LA Louisiana State University at Eunice
LA Nunez Community College
LA Southern University in Shreveport
MD Allegany Community College
MD Anne Arundel Community College
MD Baltimore City Community College
MD Carroll Community College
MD Catonsville Community College
MD Cecil Community College
MD Charles County Community College
MD Chesapeake College
MD Dundalk Community College

MD Essex Community College
MD Frederick Community College
MD Garrett Community College
MD Hagerstown Junior College
MD Harford Community College
MD Howard Community College
MD Montgomery College Germantown Campus
MD Montgomery College Rockville Campus
MD Montgomery College Takoma Park Campus
MD Prince George's Community College
MD Wor-Wic Community College
MS Coahoma Community College
MS Copiah-Lincoln Community College
MS East Central Community College
MS East Mississippi Community College
MS Hinds Community College
MS Holmes Community College
MS Itawamba Community College
MS Jones County Junior College
MS Meridian Community College
MS Mississippi Delta Community College
MS Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College
MS Northeast Mississippi Community College
MS Northwest Mississippi Community College
MS Pearl River Community College
MS Southwest Mississippi Community College
NC Alamance Community College
NC Anson Community College
NC Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College
NC Beaufort County Community College
NC Bladen Community College
NC Blue Ridge Community College
NC Brunswick Community College
NC Caldwell Community College & Technical Institute
NC Cape Fear Community College
NC Carteret Community College
NC Catawba Valley Community College
NC Central Carolina Community College
NC Central Piedmont Community College
NC Cleveland Community College
NC Coastal Carolina Community College
NC College of the Albemarle
NC Craven Community College
NC Davidson County Community College
NC Durham Technical Community College
NC Edgecombe Community College
NC Fayetteville Technical Community College
NC Forsyth Technical Community College
NC Gaston College
NC Guilford Technical Community College
NC Halifax Community College
NC Haywood Community College
NC Isothermal Community College
NC James Sprunt Community College
NC Johnston Community College
NC Lenoir Community College
NC Martin Community College
NC Mayland Community College
NC McDowell Technical Community College
NC Mitchell Community College
NC Montgomery Community College
NC Nash Community College
NC Pamlico Community College
NC Piedmont Community College
NC Pitt Community College
NC Randolph Community College
NC Richmond Community College
NC Roanoke-Chowan Community College
NC Robeson Community College
NC Rockingham Community College
NC Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
NC Sampson Community College
NC Sandhills Community College
NC Southeastern Community College
NC Southwestern Community College

NC Stanly Community College
NC Surry Community College
NC Tri-County Community College
NC Vance-Granville Community College
NC Wake Technical Community College
NC Wayne Community College
NC Western Piedmont Community College
NC Wilkes Community College
NC Wilson Technical Community College
OK Carl Albert State College
OK Connors State College
OK Eastern Oklahoma State College
OK Murray State College
OK Northeastern Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College
OK Northern Oklahoma College
OK Oklahoma City Community College
OK Oklahoma State University – Oklahoma City
OK Oklahoma State University – Okmulgee
OK Redlands Community College
OK Rogers University Claremore Campus
OK Rose State College
OK Seminole Junior College
OK Tulsa Junior College
OK Western Oklahoma State College
SC Aiken Technical College
SC Central Carolina Technical College
SC Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College
SC Denmark Technical College
SC Florence-Darlington Technical College
SC Greenville Technical College
SC Horry-Georgetown Technical College
SC Midlands Technical College
SC Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
SC Piedmont Technical College
SC Spartanburg Technical College
SC Technical College of the Low Country
SC Tri-County Technical College
SC Trident Technical College
SC University of South Carolina – Beaufort
SC University of South Carolina – Lancaster
SC University of South Carolina – Salkehatchie
SC University of South Carolina – Sumter
SC University of South Carolina – Union
SC Willamsburg Technical College
SC York Technical College
TN Chattanooga State Technical Community College
TN Cleveland State Community College
TN Columbia State Community College
TN Dyersburg State Community College
TN Jackson State Community College
TN Motlow State Community College
TN Nashville State Technical Institute
TN Northeast State Technical Community College
TN Pellissippi State Technical Community College
TN Roane State Community College
TN Shelby State Community College
TN State Technical Institute at Memphis
TN Volunteer State Community College
TN Walters State Community College
TX Alvin Community College
TX Amarillo College
TX Angelina College
TX Austin Community College
TX Bee County College
TX Blinn College
TX Brazosport College
TX Brookhaven College
TX Cedar Valley College
TX Central Texas College
TX Cisco Junior College
TX Clarendon College
TX College of the Mainland
TX Collin County Community College
TX Del Mar College
TX Eastfield College
TX El Centro College
TX El Paso County Community College
TX Frank Phillips College

TX Galveston College
TX Grayson County College
TX Hill College
TX Houston Community College
TX Howard College
TX Kilgore College
TX Lamar Institute of Technology
TX Lamar University Orange Campus
TX Lamar University Port Arthur Campus
TX Laredo Community College
TX Lee College
TX McLennan Community College
TX Midland College
TX Mountain View College
TX Navarro College
TX North Central Texas College
TX North Harris Montgomery Community College District
TX North Lake College
TX Northeast Texas Community College
TX Northwest Vista College
TX Odessa College
TX Palo Alto College
TX Panola College
TX Paris Junior College
TX Ranger College
TX Richland College
TX San Antonio College
TX San Jacinto College
TX South Plains College
TX South Texas Community College
TX Southwest Texas Junior College
TX St. Philip's College
TX Tarrant County Junior College
TX Temple Junior College
TX Texarkana College
TX Texas Southmost College
TX Texas State Technical College – Harlingen
TX Texas State Technical College – Sweetwater
TX Texas State Technical College – Waco/Marshall
TX Trinity Valley Community College
TX Tyler Junior College
TX Vernon Regional Junior College
TX Victoria College
TX Weatherford College
TX Western Texas College
TX Wharton County Junior College
VA Blue Ridge Community College
VA Central Virginia Community College
VA Danville Community College
VA D.S. Lancaster Community College
VA Eastern Shore Community College
VA Germanna Community College
VA John Tyler Community College
VA J.S. Reynolds Community College
VA Lord Fairfax Community College
VA Mountain Empire Community College
VA New River Community College
VA Northern Virginia Community College
VA Patrick Henry Community College
VA Paul D. Camp Community College
VA Piedmont Virginia Community College
VA Rappahannock Community College
VA Richard Bland College
VA Southside Virginia Community College
VA Southwest Virginia Community College
VA Thomas Nelson Community College
VA Tidewater Community College
VA Virginia Highlands Community College
VA Virginia Western Community College
VA Wytheville Community College
WV Potomac State College of West Virginia University
WV Southern West Virginia Community College
WV West Virginia Northern Community College
WV West Virginia University at Parkersburg

SREB Two-Year 2:
Institutions that award vocational/technical certificates and diplomas. Some vocational/technical associate's degrees also may be awarded.

AL Alabama Aviation & Technical College
AL Bessemer State Technical College
AL Harry F. Ayers State Technical College
AL John M. Patterson State Technical College
AL J.F. Drake State Technical College
AL J.F. Ingram State Technical College
AL MacArthur Technical College
AL Reid State Technical College
AL Sparks State Technical College
AL Trenholm Technical College
AR Arkansas Valley Technical Institute
AR Cotton Boll Technical Institute
AR Crowley's Ridge Technical Institute
AR Delta Technical Institute
AR Foothills Technical Institute
AR Forest Echoes Technical Institute
AR Great Rivers Technical Institute
AR Northwest Technical Institute
AR Quapaw Technical Institute
AR Rice Belt Technical Institute
FL Atlantic Vocational Technical Center
FL Bradford Union Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Charlotte County Vocational Technical Center
FL Collier County Vocational Technical Center
FL David G. Erwin Area Vocational Technical Center
FL George Stone Area Vocational Center
FL Lake County Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Lee County Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center
FL Lively Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Manatee Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Maynard A. Traviss Vocational Technical Center
FL Miami Lakes Technical Education Center
FL Mid-Florida Technical Institute
FL North Technical Education Center
FL Orlando Vocational Technical Center
FL Pinellas Vocational Technical Institute – Clearwater
FL Pinellas Vocational Technical Institute – St. Petersburg
FL Radford M. Locklin Vocational Technical Center
FL Ridge Vocational Technical Center
FL Roberts Vocational Technical Institute
FL Sarasota County Vocational Technical Center
FL Sheridan Vocational Technical Center
FL South Technical Education Center
FL St. Augustine Technical Center
FL Suwanee-Hamilton Area Vocational and Adult Center
FL Tampa Bay Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Taylor County Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Thomas P. Haney Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Washington-Holmes Area Vocational Technical Center
FL West Technical Education Center
FL William T. McFatter Vocational Technical Center
FL Witchlachoochee Vocational and Adult Education Center
GA Albany Technical Institute
GA Altamaha Technical Institute
GA Athens Area Technical Institute
GA Atlanta Area Technical School
GA Augusta Technical Institute

GA East Central Technical Institute[23]
GA Carroll Technical Institute
GA Chattahoochee Technical Institute
GA Columbus Technical Institute
GA Coosa Valley Technical Institute
GA Dalton School of Health Occupations
GA DeKalb Technical Institute
GA Flint River Technical Institute
GA Griffin Technical Institute
GA Gwinnett Technical Institute
GA Heart of Georgia Technical Institute
GA Lanier Technical Institute
GA Macon Technical Institute
GA Middle Georgia Technical Institute
GA Moultrie Area Technical Institute
GA North Georgia Technical Institute
GA North Metro Technical Institute
GA Ogeechee Technical Institute
GA Okefenokee Technical Institute
GA Pickens Technical Institute
GA Sandersville Technical Institute
GA Savannah Technical Institute
GA South Georgia Technical Institute
GA Southeastern Technical Institute
GA Swainsboro Technical Institute
GA Thomas Technical Institute
GA Valdosta Technical Institute
GA Walker Technical Institute
GA West Georgia Technical Institute
KY Ashland State Vocational Technical School
KY Bowling Green State Vocational Technical School
KY Central Kentucky State Vocational Technical School
KY Daviess County State Vocational Technical School
KY Elizabethtown State Vocational Technical School
KY Hazard State Vocational Technical School
KY Jefferson State Vocational Technical School
KY Laurel County State Vocational Technical School
KY Madisonville State Vocational Technical School
KY Mayo State Vocational Technical School
KY Northern Kentucky State Vocational Technical School
KY Rowan State Vocational Technical School
KY Somerset State Vocational Technical School
KY West Kentucky State Vocational Technical School
LA Acadian Technical Institute
LA Alexandria Regional Technical Institute
LA Ascension Parish Technical Institute
LA Avoyelles Technical Institute
LA Bastrop Technical Institute
LA Baton Rouge Vocational Technical Institute
LA Claiborne Technical Institute
LA Concordia Technical Institute
LA C.B. Coreil Technical Institute
LA Delta-Ouachita Regional Technical Institute
LA Evangeline Technical Institute
LA Florida Parishes Technical Institute
LA Folkes Technical Institute
LA Gulf Area Technical Institute
LA Huey P. Long Memorial Technical Institute
LA Jefferson Parish Technical Institute
LA Jumonville Memorial Technical Institute
LA Lafayette Regional Technical Institute
LA Lamar Salter Vocational Technical Institute
LA Mansfield Branch Technical Institute
LA Nachitoches Technical Institute
LA New Orleans Regional Technical Institute
LA North Central Technical Institute
LA Northeast Louisiana Technical Institute
LA Northwest Louisiana Technical Institute
LA Oakdale Branch Technical Institute

LA Port Sulphur Branch Technical Institute
LA River Parishes Technical Institute
LA Ruston Technical Institute
LA Sabine Valley Technical Institute
LA Shreveport-Bossier Regional Technical Institute
LA Sidney N. Collier Memorial Technical Institute
LA Slidell Technical Institute
LA South Louisiana Regional Technical Institute
LA Sowela Regional Technical Institute
LA Sullivan Technical Institute
LA Tallulah Technical Institute
LA Teche Area Technical Institute
LA Thibodaux Area Technical Institute
LA T.H. Harris Technical Institute
LA West Jefferson Technical Institute
LA Westside Technical Institute
LA Young Memorial Technical Institute
OK Caddo-Kiowa Area Vocational Technical School
OK Canadian Valley Area Vocational Technical School Chickasha Campus
OK Canadian Valley Area Vocational Technical School El Reno Campus
OK Central Oklahoma Area Vocational Technical School Drumright Campus
OK Central Oklahoma Area Vocational Technical School Sapulpa Campus
OK Chisholm Trail Area Vocational Technical School Sapulpa Campus
OK Eastern Oklahoma County Area Vocational Technical School Choctaw Campus
OK Francis Tuttle Area Vocational Technical Center
OK Gordon Cooper Area Vocational Technical School
OK Great Plains Area Vocational Technical School
OK Green Country Area Vocational Technical School Omulgee Campus
OK High Plains Area Vocational Technical School Woodward Campus
OK Indian Capital Area Vocational Technical School Muskogee Campus
OK Indian Capital Area Vocational Technical School Salisaw Campus
OK Indian Capital Area Vocational Technical School Stillwell Campus
OK Indian Meridian Area Vocational Technical School Stillwater Campus
OK Indian Meridian Area Vocational Technical School Tahlequah Campus
OK Kiamichi Area Vocational Technical School Atoka Campus
OK Kiamichi Area Vocational Technical School Durant Campus
OK Kiamichi Area Vocational Technical School Hugo Campus
OK Kiamichi Area Vocational Technical School McAlester Campus
OK Kiamichi Area Vocational Technical School McCurtain County Campus
OK Kiamichi Area Vocational Technical School Poteau Campus
OK Kiamichi Area Vocational Technical School Spiro Campus
OK Kiamichi Area Vocational Technical School Talihina Campus
OK Metro Tech Aviation Center
OK Metro Tech Sage Center
OK Mid-America Area Vocational Technical School Wayne Campus
OK Mid-Del Area Vocational Technical School Midwest City Campus
OK Moore-Norman Area Vocational Technical School
OK Northeast Oklahoma Area Vocational Technical School Afton Campus
OK Northeast Oklahoma Area Vocational Technical School Kansas Campus

OK Northeast Oklahoma Area Vocational Technical School Pryor Campus
OK Oklahoma City Area Vocational Technical School Adult Center Campus
OK Oklahoma City Area Vocational Technical School Foster Estes Campus
OK Oklahoma City Area Vocational Technical School Springlake Campus
OK Oklahoma Northwest Area Vocational Technical School
OK Oklahoma Northwest Area Vocational Technical School Fairview Campus
OK O.T. Autry Area Vocational Technical Center
OK Pioneer Area Vocational Technical School
OK Pontotoc Area Vocational Technical School Ada Campus
OK Red River Area Vocational Technical School
OK Southern Oklahoma Area Vocational Technical Center
OK Southwest Area Vocational Technical School Altus Campus
OK Tri-County Area Vocational Technical School Bartlesville Campus
OK Tulsa County Area Vocational Technical School Airpark Campus
OK Tulsa County Area Vocational Technical School Memorial Campus
OK Tulsa County Area Vocational Technical School Peoria Campus
OK Tulsa County Area Vocational Technical School Southeast Campus
OK Wes Watkins Area Vocational Technical School Wetumka Campus
OK Western Oklahoma Area Vocational Technical School Burns Flat Campus
OK Western Oklahoma Area Vocational Technical School Sayre Campus
TN Tennessee Technical College at Athens
TN Tennessee Technical College at Chattanooga
TN Tennessee Technical College at Covington
TN Tennessee Technical College at Crossville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Crump
TN Tennessee Technical College at Dickson
TN Tennessee Technical College at Elizabethton
TN Tennessee Technical College at Harriman
TN Tennessee Technical College at Hartsville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Holenwald
TN Tennessee Technical College at Jacksboro
TN Tennessee Technical College at Jackson
TN Tennessee Technical College at Knoxville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Livingston
TN Tennessee Technical College at McKenzie
TN Tennessee Technical College at McMinnville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Memphis
TN Tennessee Technical College at Morristown
TN Tennessee Technical College at Murfreesboro
TN Tennessee Technical College at Nashville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Newbern
TN Tennessee Technical College at Oneida
TN Tennessee Technical College at Paris
TN Tennessee Technical College at Pulaski
TN Tennessee Technical College at Ripley
TN Tennessee Technical College at Shelbyville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Whiteville
WV Arch A. Moore Jr. Career Center
WV Barbour County Vocational Technical Center
WV Benjamin Franklin Vocational Center
WV Boone County Career & Technical Center
WV Braxton County High School
WV Brooke High School
WV Cabell County Vocational Technical Center
WV Calhoun-Gilmer Vocational Technical Center

WV Carver Vocational Center
WV Charles E. Yedager Career Center
WV Elk Career Center
WV Fayette Plateau Vocational Technical Center
WV Fred W. Eberle Technical Center
WV Garnet Vocational Center
WV Hampshire County Career Center
WV James Rumsey Technical Center
WV John D. Rockefeller IV Vocational Technical Center
WV Marion County Vocational Technical Center
WV Mason County Vocational Technical Center
WV McDowell County Vocational Technical Center
WV Mercer County Vocational Technical Center
WV Mineral County Vocational Technical Center
WV Mingo County Vocational Technical Center
WV Monongalia County Technical Education Center
WV Monroe County Vocational Technical Center
WV Nicholas County Vocational Technical Center
WV Pleasants-Richie-Tyler Vocational Technical Center
WV Preston County Education Center
WV Putnam County Vocational Technical Center
WV Raleigh County Vocational Technical Center
WV Ralph R. Willis Vocational Technical Center
WV Randolph County Vocational Technical Center
WV Roane-Jackson Technical Center
WV South Branch Vocational Technical Center
WV Summers County Vocational Technical Center
WV Taylor County Vocational Technical Center
WV Tucker County Vocational Technical Center
WV United Career Center
WV Wayne County Northern Vocational Technical Center
WV Wetzel County Vocational Technical Center
WV Wood County Vocational Technical Center
WV Wyoming County Vocational Technical Center

Specialized

Special-purpose institutions that offer specialized degree programs. These may include medical or health science centers and, in some instances, stand-alone law schools, fine arts schools or engineering schools.

AR University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
GA Medical College of Georgia
GA Southern Polytechnic State University
LA Louisiana State University Law Center
LA Louisiana State University Medical Center
MD University of Maryland at Baltimore
MD University of Maryland University College
MS University of Mississippi Medical Center
NC North Carolina School of the Arts
OK Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery
OK Oklahoma State University – Veterinary Medicine
OK University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

OK University of Oklahoma – Law Center
SC Medical University of South Carolina
TN University of Tennessee at Memphis
TN University of Tennessee Space Institute
TN University of Tennessee – Veterinary Medicine
TX Baylor College of Dentistry
TX Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center
TX University of North Texas Health Science Center at Fort Worth
TX University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
TX University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio
TX University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
TX University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas
VA Virginia Military Institute
WV West Virginia Graduate College
WV West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine

1 Based on the latest data available from the National Center for Education Statistics the University of Delaware meets the criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 1. Delaware began participation in the SREB-State Data Exchange on a pilot-test basis in 1998-99.

2 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 1 institution in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

3 Reclassified: Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 2 institution in 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

4 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 1 institution in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

5 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 2 institution in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

6 Based on the latest data available from the National Center for Education Statistics Delaware State University meets the criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3. Delaware began participation in the SREB-State Data Exchange on a pilot-test basis in 1998-99.

7 Reclassified: Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

8 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

9 Reclassified: Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

10 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1997-98.

11 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 3 institution in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

12 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1997-98.

13 Reclassified: Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

14 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

15 Reclassified: Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

16 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1997-98.

17 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

18 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1997-98.

19 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 4 institution in 1997-98.

20 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1997-98.

21 Met criteria for classification as an SREB Four-Year 5 institution in 1996-97 and 1997-98.

22 Based on the latest data available from the National Center for Education Statistics all campuses of Delaware Technical and Community College meets the criteria for classification as an SREB Two-Year 1. Delaware began participation in the SREB-State Data Exchange on a pilot-test basis in 1998-99.

23 Formerly Ben Hill Irwin Technical Institute.

The following is a list of the SREB states' postsecondary education agencies responsible for reporting comparative data on colleges, universities and vocational/technical institutes in the SREB-State Data Exchange. Since 1969-70, the SREB-State Data Exchange annually has collected comparative data on higher education. Without the support and cooperation of these agencies, this feat would be impossible.

Alabama

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Continued from inside front cover

African-American students in college. Black students now account for more than 16 percent of all college students in the SREB region.

Degree production in the SREB region is up at every level, from associate's degrees to doctorates and professional degrees. The regional increases outpaced the national rates of increase in every category. The importance of degrees will increase as job openings requiring at least a bachelor's degree grow faster than any other type of jobs and, somewhat paradoxically, the job market for college graduates becomes increasingly competitive.

Financial strain for colleges remains despite improvements: From 1994 to 1999, growth in state tax funds for higher education rebounded from the low growth over the previous five-year period. However, the per-student increase amounts to about $70 over the last 10 years when consideration is given to inflation, enrollment growth and funding increases from state appropriations and from tuition and fees. Colleges' spending patterns have shifted significantly. Colleges spend proportionately less on instruction, academic and administrative support, and building operations and maintenance. They spend more on research and, especially, on scholarships and fellowships for students. Faculty salaries in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region in the last five years have increased twice as fast as the national average when adjusted for inflation. But over the period of growth from the late 1980s to the late 1990s, funding for higher education did not keep pace with other items in state and local government budgets.

Students carry a greater financial burden: As governments' appropriations for public colleges and universities slowed, tuition and fees became a source of increased revenues — jumping from 15 percent to 20 percent of the average public four-year college's budget. The average annual cost of attending a private university is now about $23,500. It now costs about $7,800 per year to attend a public four-year university and about $4,300 per year to attend a public two-year college. For families with the lowest annual incomes, the rising cost of attending college has a dramatic effect, and the effect is considerable for middle-income families. When the annual cost of attending public universities is adjusted for inflation, students today pay 53 percent more than students paid 20 years ago.